

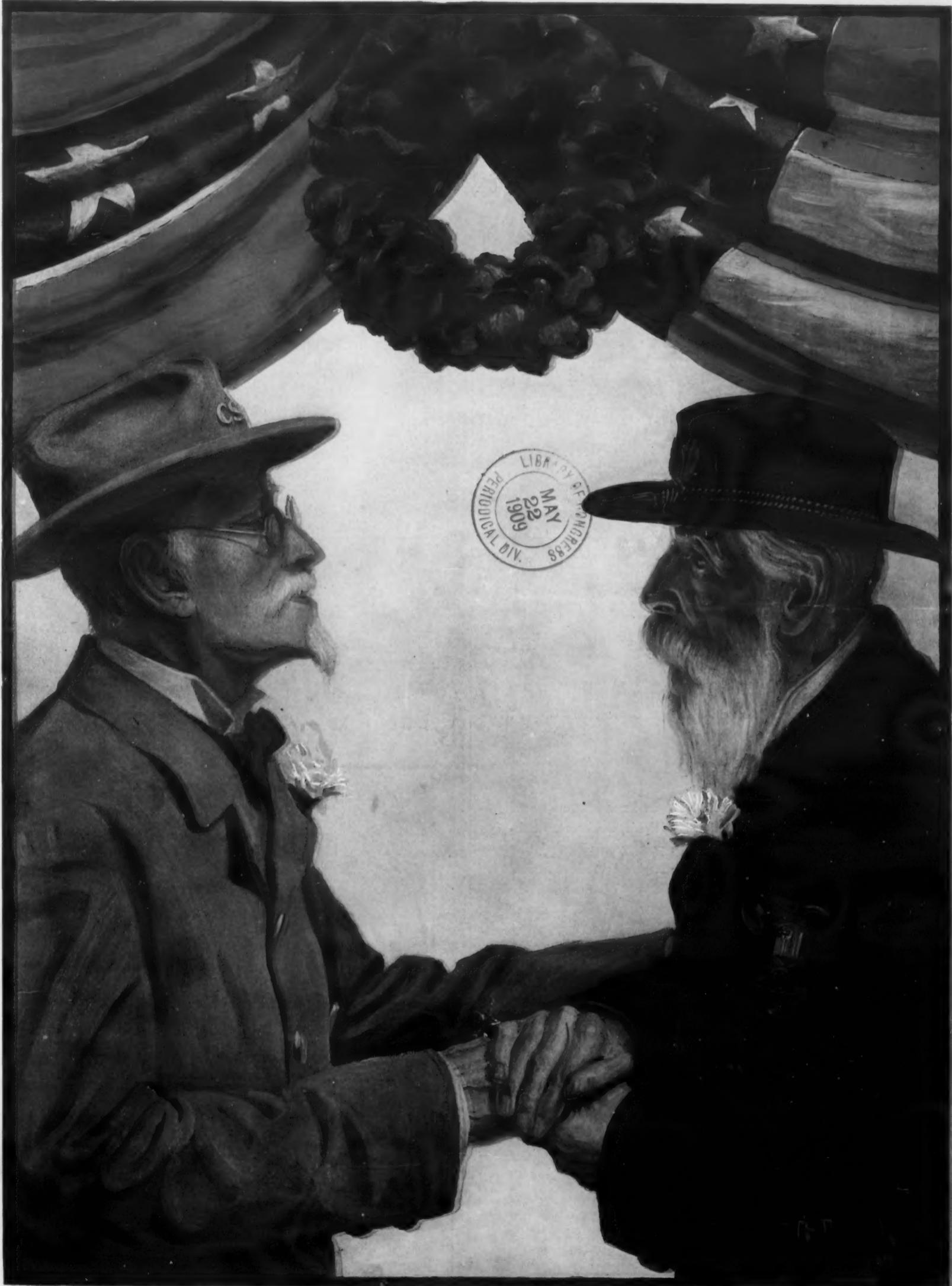
NO. 2803

MAY 27, 1909

PRICE TEN CENTS

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS

MEMORIAL DAY, WHICH ALL THE LAND OBSERVES

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MAGAZINE NUMBER

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A. M. CLELAND, GEN. PASSENGER AGENT, DEPT. V, ST. PAUL

Northern Pacific Railway

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, June 1 to October 16, 1909
Rainier National Park and Paradise Valley, by auto or rail from Tacoma, June 1-October 1, 1909
Seventeenth National Irrigation Congress, Spokane, August 9 to 14, 1909
Yellowstone Park season, June 5 to September 25, 1909
Rose Festival, Portland, June 7 to 12, 1909

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

IT'S THE SERVICE THAT COUNTS.

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Thursday, May 27, 1909

No. 2803

Bosses and Economy.

PRAISE has been lavished upon the New York Legislature by the opponents of direct nominations for its refusal to submit to the "executive domination" of Governor Hughes. The legislators who, at the dictation of the bosses, killed the direct nominations bill have been lauded for their "independence," and the bosses to whose demands they yielded have been foremost in patting them on the back. They who endeavor to impress upon the imagination of the people the image of a courageous body of lawmakers sternly emancipating themselves from the encroachments of an overbearing executive are deficient in the sense of humor. It is notorious that Governor Hughes has steadily refused to employ the great powers of his office to punish or to coerce. And every one understands that the main purpose of the direct nominations plan is to free the Legislature from boss coercion.

In many respects the work of the last legislative session afforded vivid illustrations of the evil results of the control of legislation by irresponsible bosses, and no more striking object-lesson was given than in the prodigal expenditure of the public money. Exclusive of reappropriations, bond issues, and the sums required to meet interest and sinking-fund charges upon the barge-canal and good-roads debts, the Legislature of New York appropriated upward of \$38,350,000, an increase of about \$9,000,000 over the appropriations of last year. This was done by the "emancipated" Legislature upon its own responsibility and in the face of the Governor's forcible warning against extravagance. The normal growth of the State and the proper discharge of its obligations necessitate some additional expenditure, but this unavoidable increase usually inspires caution. The last Legislature, however, seems to have looked upon its freedom merely as an opportunity for raiding the treasury. The salaries of scores of employés, from those of well-paid commissioners down to those of the scrubwomen in the capitol, were increased. Dozens of new places were created. Allowances for expenses were swelled, in some instances in such a manner as to be tantamount to additional compensation to favored beneficiaries. Special appropriations were made with reckless disregard of the actual public need or the income available to meet them. The Legislature not only disposed of the revenues, but dipped deeply into the surplus, and then jauntily adjourned, leaving the Governor to deal with the situation it had created.

In theory the Governor may veto any item of appropriation, but ingenious ways have been devised to circumscribe his action. If an increase is granted in a salary or expense allowance, for example, it is made part of a lump sum and he is compelled to approve it or to veto the entire appropriation, perhaps to the detriment of the public interest. The Legislature permits to itself the widest latitude in the matter of incurring expense. The joint committees named to collect ammunition against direct nominations and for the purpose of diverting attention from the refusal of the Legislature to act upon other recommendations were created by joint resolutions which practically bound the State to an expenditure of \$55,000. The Governor has no control over such indirect appropriations, as resolutions are not submitted to him for his approval. The money spent by the committees will be included in the general lump sum appropriation for the Legislature next year.

The people of the State have directed an investment of \$150,000,000 in the barge canal and improved highways. The sinking fund and interest charges upon the debt already incurred for these purposes adds more than \$2,000,000 to the State budget this year. No reasonable person will find fault with the cost of these important improvements or with the expenditure required to enable the State properly to care for the insane, the prison population, and other dependents. The cost of maintaining the existing institutions is constantly increasing and additional institutions are necessary. One new State hospital for the insane, two new prisons, and one new custodial asylum are in course of construction.

While it is to be expected that the cost of government will increase in proportion to the growth of the State, it is the duty of the Legislature to guard against extravagance in administration and to apportion the revenues with judgment and solely in the public interest. However well-intentioned legislators may be, it is obvious that they will be much better able to discharge this important task if they feel

they are responsible to the people alone and not to political masters with private obligations to be discharged. And that is the reason why the great majority of the people favor the direct nominations reform movement, and they will get what they want sooner or later. They always do.

Stopping the Customs Frauds in Watches.

THE WELL-DIRECTED effort of the newly appointed collector of the port of New York, the Hon. William Loeb, Jr., to put an end to the frauds

on the custom house are everywhere commended and have the open support of the Secretary of the Treasury. If the protective tariff is to count for anything, it must be fairly and intelligently enforced and administered. Unscrupulous persons have constantly and skillfully contrived to deprive the government of the revenues to which it was justly entitled. We do not refer so much to petty smuggling by steamship passengers, which is a negligible matter, as to the artful efforts of unscrupulous and ingenious lawyers to devise schemes by which their foreign clients can evade the requirements of the tariff.

This underhanded work has been going on for many years and with such skill and resourcefulness that it has been almost impossible even for the most alert public official to detect it, as recent disclosures have shown. The public authorities have been lax, and it has devolved upon the manufacturers and the employés in their American factories, who have suffered from unfair competition with articles of foreign manufacture, to bring the facts to the attention of Congress. One single illustration will suffice. We call attention to it because a deliberate effort is being made to mislead the public regarding one of the items of the Payne tariff bill.

We refer to that which fixes the duty on watches. It has been asserted that the duties have been largely increased in the Payne bill, but, on the highest authority and with an array of corroborating facts and figures from official records, it is shown by the leading watchmakers of the United States that under the Payne bill there will be no material increase in the duty on watches. The proposed changes in the new bill apply only to the three lower grades of watches, the two higher remaining as in the Dingley bill. As to the three lower grades, the change is simply substitution of a straight, specific duty—a certain duty per watch—instead of a compound, perplexing and misleading *ad valorem* and specific duty. The watchmakers of the United States, who, under a protective tariff, have built up an industry which is the envy of the world, favor the substitution of a specific duty, because of the undervaluation of imported watch movements and cases that has been going on for years. The proof is clearly found in the fact that last year \$34,000 was paid by importers to the government under compromise of claims for undervaluation. If the duties had been collected on a fair valuation, the amount received would have been on a basis equaling the rates proposed by the Payne bill.

The American manufacturers also show that watches made in imitation of well-known American makers, but with the number of jewels and adjustments misstated, were brought into this country to undersell American watches of the best grade, by representing the cheap imported watches to be of grade equal to the highly jeweled and adjusted watches which the honest dealer sells at a much higher price. We do not wonder that the American watchmakers declare that "it is clear that this whole practice of concealment and misrepresentation as to imported watches is as much to the detriment of the retail dealer as it is to the disadvantage of the consumer." Under the proposed tariff the foreign manufacturer will be required to place his name upon the movements, and this will put an end to imposition both on the retail dealer and on the consumer. It has been claimed that the markings required in the Payne bill would render the importation of the smaller foreign watches impossible, as the engraving required on each watch would more than cover all the available surface of any modern movement. The absurdity of this claim is disclosed by an exhibition of exact size photographs of some of the smallest watches imported bearing on their movements very legibly the markings proposed by the Payne bill.

We believe in the policy of protection, and any measure that will tend to make the protective tariff more effective in the upbuilding of American industries and in the maintenance of the American scale of wages should have popular support.

The Plain Truth.

AMONG newspaper men, and especially the publishers of the small dailies and weeklies in the West, the direct nominations law is particularly favored. In former days the newspapers were the party leaders. Then came the era of the party boss, and the newspapers took a back seat. Under the direct nominations law the newspapers once more assume the leadership, for nominations are not dictated by the bosses, but must be obtained through public favor, and this is most easily secured by appealing to the voters through the newspapers. In all the States where direct nominations prevail, the newspapers are full of announcements of candidates, paid for at legal rates. This has added largely to the income of such publications, and especially of the smaller weeklies. No one will regret the passing of the party boss, more especially if it brings the newspapers into their own again.

IF ANYBODY is entitled to a restful Sunday, it is the men engaged in the arduous work of the dif-

ferent branches of the iron and steel industry. It is gratifying, therefore, to learn that the great United States Iron and Steel Corporation has decided to give its employés hereafter one day for rest each week and to close all its works on Sundays. To most people the disclosure that operations have been carried on in these establishments on the first day of the week has come as a painful surprise. The managers of the corporation have concluded that the new arrangement will be a real economy, as the men are likely to work better on account of it. It is strange that the officials of the company were not convinced of this long ago, for the value of a day of rest for employés from a purely economic standpoint has been recognized in nearly every branch of business. Moreover, Sunday is the day that has been set apart for that purpose.

AMONG the many monuments in this country commemorating historic persons and events, there is one conspicuously lacking, namely, a monument to perpetuate the memory of the original American, the Indian. This deficiency in our monumental structures, we are glad to learn, bids fair soon to be supplied through the generosity of Rodman Wanamaker, of New York. At a notable dinner given by Mr. Wanamaker in New York recently, in honor of Colonel William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, the scout, frontiersman, and showman, this project was referred to by all the speakers, including Colonel Cody, General Nelson A. Miles, General Horace Porter, Homer Davenport, General Leonard Wood, and Robert C. Ogden. Mr. Wanamaker's purpose is to erect a colossal bronze statue—larger than the famous Statue of Liberty—in upper New York Bay, probably on the extension of Governor's Island. In this work the red man would be depicted as welcoming the world to America, as, in fact, he did when the white men first came over.

SENATOR ROOT, representing the greatest industrial and financial State in the Union, and realizing that the business of the country is impatiently awaiting definite action on the tariff bill, properly represented his great constituency when he said in the Senate that Senators should cease "debating for home consumption" and apply themselves intelligently to the great problems involved in the framing of a tariff bill. The occasion for this comment was found in a misstatement of Senator La Follette, who evidently is not familiar with the provisions of the new tariff bill in all its bearings. Mr. Root reminded the windy gentleman from Wisconsin that the Finance Committee was not under obligation to do the work of the Senators. Mr. Root protested against "turning this discussion of the great business of the country into a controversy for or against the Senate Finance Committee and its chairman," Mr. Aldrich. The rebuke was timely and well deserved, and we are not a little surprised that such a considerate and careful Senator as Mr. Money, joining in the debate, should have taken the side of Senator La Follette and made the extraordinary statement that "I hope he (Senator Root) will not drag business methods into this chamber." If there is anything that the settlement of the tariff discussion needs, it is "business methods," and the sooner these are applied, the better for the welfare of the country. The forbearance of the leaders of the Republican party in Congress with impracticable, unbusinesslike, and sensation-seeking congressmen on both sides has gone almost far enough, perhaps a little too far.

PSYCHOTHERAPY, or mental and spiritual healing, has become so much fad in modern times that some branches of the Christian church have taken it up and are practicing it. The "Emmanuel movement," which aims to cure certain diseases through mental suggestion, had its origin with Rev. Dr. Worcester, an Episcopal rector in Boston. It is claimed that many persons suffering from nervous troubles have been benefited by the treatment afforded them by this method. There are, however, plenty of doubters of the efficacy and the wisdom of this form of church activity. At the recent National Episcopal Congress in Boston the Emmanuel movement was thoroughly discussed, prominent among the speakers being that able and level-headed physician, Dr. Thomas Darlington, commissioner of health in New York City. Dr. Darlington pointed out the danger to the church in this movement. He declared that Dr. Worcester and his associates were simply practicing a branch of medicine, and while physicians and pastors might well be co-workers, their professions should forever remain separate. While giving due weight to the good effect of optimism and persuasion to faith in God by a pastor in the sick room, he held that the pastor who has not studied medicine would do wrong to attempt extended practice as a healer. The church, he said, had at many times in the past suffered from quackery. He maintained that if psychotherapy should become a function of the church, the opportunities of deceivers would be multiplied. Every intelligent person who has looked at all into the subject of mental and spiritual healing fully realizes that the doctor's warning is timely.

Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



A QUARRY BLAST KILLS TWENTY MEN—SCENE (X) IN THE QUARRY OF THE CALLANAN ROAD IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, AT SOUTH BETHLEHEM, N. Y., WHERE 1,000 POUNDS OF DYNAMITE EXPLODED PREMATURELY, CRUSHING MANAGER JOHN H. CALLANAN AND NINETEEN OTHERS UNDER HEAVY ROCKS.—A. Sayles.



RESCUEES CARRYING THE BODY OF ONE OF THE WORKMEN KILLED BY THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN THE CALLANAN QUARRY AT SOUTH BETHLEHEM, N. Y.
A. Sayles.



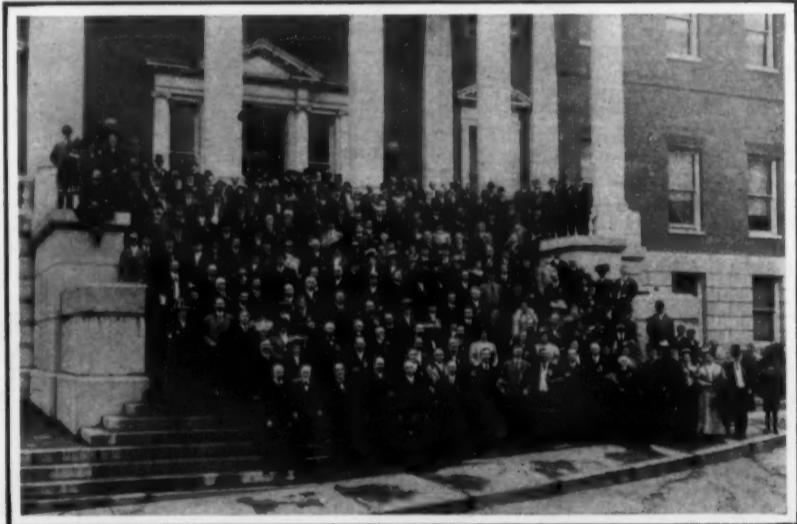
ONE OF THE FINEST OF INLAND WATER VESSELS—NEW STEAMER "ROBERT FULTON," OF THE HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE, MAKING A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.—W. H. Rau.



THE DIVERSIONS OF A YOUNG AMERICAN MULTI-MILLIONAIRE—ALFRED G. VANDERBILT, WITH HIS PARTY, ESCORTED BY A VARIETY OF VEHICLES ON A COACHING TRIP FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON.—Pictorial News Company.



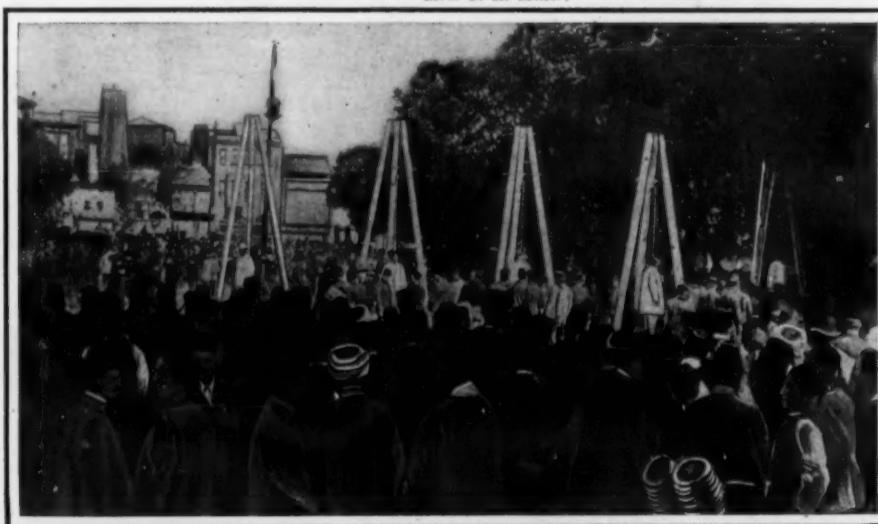
UNIQUE AND REMARKABLE INCIDENT IN THE SOUTH—COMPANY B, CONFEDERATE VETERANS, IN THE CEMETERY AT NASHVILLE, TENN., FIRING A VOLLEY OF HONOR OVER THE COFFIN OF A NEGRO, MONROE GOOCH, WHO WAS THE COMPANY'S COOK DURING THE CIVIL WAR.—Paul Thompson.



DESCENDANTS OF HEROES AT A HISTORIC SPOT—SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WHO RECENTLY HELD A CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE, GROUPED ON THE STEPS OF THE STATE HOUSE, AT ANNAPOLIS, MD.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



A PLEASANT FEATURE OF THE FIELD DAY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—CO-EDS PLAYING HOCKEY.
A. P. Riser.



REACTIONARIES PAYING THE PENALTY OF REBELLION—MUTINIOUS OFFICERS OF THE TURKISH ARMY HANGED BY THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS, AT CONSTANTINOPLE, AFTER THE RECENT CAPTURE OF THE CITY.—Underwood & Underwood.

People Talked About

IN THESE days of frequent change it is something remarkable to find any individual who has been in the service of one employer for half a century. But a record even more exceptional than that is credited to Colonel William Bender Wilson, who has just been retired under the pension rules of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after having been for fifty-four years in the latter's employ. Colonel Wilson entered the service of the road in 1855 as a telegraph operator, and at the time of his retirement there was not another man connected with the road who was working for it in the year mentioned. Born at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1838, Colonel Wilson, when

COLONEL WILLIAM B. WILSON,
Who has served the Pennsylvania
Railroad for the long period of
fifty-four years.

only sixteen years old, had become an expert telegraph operator, and later was given a position on the Pennsylvania road at Harrisburg. In May, 1861, he was appointed manager of the military telegraph office in the War Department at Washington. After fourteen months of hard work there, ill health forced him to resign, and he returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad. President Lincoln was so pleased with the colonel's efficiency and fidelity that he gave him a strong letter of recommendation. In 1898 Congress also gave him a certificate of commendation for his work in the military telegraph office, and in 1903 the State of Pennsylvania commissioned him as a colonel of volunteers and awarded him a gold medal. Colonel Wilson is president of the Military Telegraphers' Corps of the United States and of the old-time Telegraphers' Association.

THE QUESTION of whether women should smoke or not has been settled in the affirmative by some of the European royal ladies. The Empress Dowager of Russia smokes cigarettes regularly, the Queen of Roumania, when at her literary labors, usually has a cigarette between her lips; the Queen Mother of Spain is said to smoke cigars as well as cigarettes, and the widowed Queen of Portugal smokes incessantly. Queen Alexandra of England and Queen Victoria of Spain are not smokers, while the Empress of Germany has taken a firm stand against the use of the weed by her sex.

CHURCH circles in England are just now keenly interested in a case of alleged violation of ecclesiastical law. Bishop Gore, of the Church of England, accuses the Rev. Herbert H. Henson, Canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's, London, of occupying a Nonconformist pulpit in a working-men's institute at Birmingham, England, after the church authorities refused him permission to do so. The canon lately preached at Yale University, and had to leave hurriedly for England to face the charges.

ALTHOUGH nearly forgotten now by the American people, Liliuokalani, the former Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, still emerges occasionally into newspaper notoriety. The ex-ruler of the Kanakas has been for a number of months a resident of Washington, whither she went from Hawaii (now an American Territory) to prosecute a claim against the American government for certain crown lands in Hawaii which she claims she should have been paid for when she was deposed. Her demand is for about \$200,000—a sum which would be highly appreciated by her in the present low state of her fortunes. There seems to be little likelihood, however, that her demand will be acceded to, for she has been urging it for a long time without avail.

Recently she was the defendant in a suit in the District of Columbia, brought by a doctor, who alleged that she had made a contract with him to become her private physician and accompany her to Hawaii. The agreement, he asserted, was to last for two years; but at the end of two months, he declared, the ex-Queen broke the contract and he returned to the United States. Liliuokalani did not contest the case, and judgment for \$11,600 was rendered against her by default.



AN AMERICAN EX-QUEEN.
Liliuokalani, former sovereign of
Hawaii, whose physician has
won a suit against her.
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.

THE CORPORATION of Yale University has made an excellent selection for Bromley lecturer on journalism next year in the person of Mr. James Calvin Hemphill, editor of the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*. Mr. Hemphill is one of the ablest and most experienced journalists of his section of the country, and is fair and candid in his treatment of public questions.

CASES of arrested development among human beings are pretty frequent, and sometimes it would appear as if the race of midgets were increasing in number. All these pygmy creatures are interesting to the public, but none more so than the two shown in the accompanying picture. Both mother and child look like French dolls. The midget mother is Martha Weis, more or less known in vaudeville all over the country as of the team of Weis and Ramsey, Mrs. Weis possessing the title of Queen of the Lilliputians. She was married to Lawrence P. Ramsey more than a year ago. The husband is, of course, a midget, too. Their baby was born recently at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, in Philadelphia, and the name of Elsie Martha has since been bestowed upon her. She was brought into the world by the Cæsarian operation, and is the only midget baby in the world that ever survived that operation. Mrs. Ramsey, to give her her private-life name, is twenty-five years of age, is forty-six inches in height, and weighs fifty-seven pounds. The infant bids fair to become the most popular member of the show, wherever the attractive little family is on exhibition.

IT IS customary in all countries to regard merchants of other nationalities with some suspicion, and a case where this rule is reversed and the foreign merchant is especially honored is rare enough to be remarked. The French government has seen fit to honor an American not only once, but twice. In 1902 Mr. Bernard J. Shoninger was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, being created "Chevalier," and has now been promoted to the grade of "Officer." The first decoration was given on account of Mr. Shoninger's efforts to create a larger market for French laces and embroideries in the United States. The promotion was decided on for his services in explaining the French lace and allied industries to the commission appointed to investigate the situation before the making of the Franco-American commercial agreement. The firm of Shoninger Brothers was organized by Mr. Bernard J. Shoninger, the eldest of five brothers, in 1878, in his native city, Boston. In 1880 he opened the Paris house and has lived there ever since, managing the European branches. The main offices were transferred from Boston to New York in 1888, and branches are maintained in Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The Paris house has branches in Lyons, Calais, Le Puy, Plauen, St. Gall, Nottingham, and Brussels. The distinction conferred on Mr. Shoninger gives universal satisfaction in the American colony in Paris, where he is well known for his public-spiritedness and hustling business qualities. He was one of the founders of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.



BERNARD J. SHONINGER,
An American who has been twice decorated by the French
government.—Ellis.

THE TRANSFER of American Ambassador John G. A. Leishman from Constantinople to Rome is a well-merited reward for excellent service in the diplomatic ranks. The promoted diplomat was made minister to Switzerland by President McKinley in 1897 and was transferred to Turkey in 1901. In 1906 our representative to that country was raised to the rank of ambassador, which enabled Mr. Leishman to deal more effectively with the Turkish government. In this responsible position he has brought to the discharge of his duties such tact, ability, and patient perseverance that to-day he stands in the front rank of the diplomats of our country. Mr. Leishman is a man of wide business experience, which developed his judgment both as to men and measures. He is a man of genial manner and quiet dignity, creating the impression that he possesses a large reserve force which can be commanded as occasion requires. He is always willing to serve his countrymen, whether on pleasure or business bent. In fact, Ambassador Leishman is well qualified in every particular to be our nation's representative in any foreign land, and his friends predict for him fresh laurels at the Italian court. He will not merely acquit himself well in the routine of his office, but in any emergency he may be relied on to rise equal to the occasion. In his hands American interests in Italy will be thoroughly safeguarded.

ONE OF the greatest benefactors of the world is the famous surgeon, Lord Lister, of England, who forty years ago first announced to the world his marvelous antiseptic treatment, which has saved the lives of hosts of patients. Lord Lister lately celebrated his eighty-second birthday and received congratulations from all parts of the world. He has had many honors conferred upon him and was appointed surgeon to the King in 1901. He is a Quaker, as were his parents before him.

WEALTHY Americans are the best friends of all good causes, including that of education. Recently Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, donated \$100,000 to the Central German-Jewish Relief Alliance fund, for establishing a technical college for Jews in Palestine. The annual statement of President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, announces that the Thomas Jefferson memorial endowment fund of \$1,000,000, for that institution, has been completed, and names among the donors, Andrew Carnegie, \$500,000; Oliver H. Payne, \$50,000; Charles Steele, \$30,000, and Thomas F. Ryan, \$25,000, while others also contributed considerable sums.

IT IS a credit to any man to stand in the front rank of his calling, and therefore Luigi Spagnoletti, of New York, may justly feel proud of the title he has recently earned of champion hair-cutter of the world. Spagnoletti had long been lauded by his friends as the most artistic and quickest severer of hirsute tresses in the metropolis, but he won his chief renown in the international hair-cutting contest at the recent annual ball of the Italian Master Barbers' Association. To the outsider the conditions of this contest seemed onerous, for they required four hair-cuts of four different styles in a single hour. Eleven daring men, however, entered for the fray. They included John Luigall, who had won the prize, a gold medal, for two years in succession, and who needed only one more victory to become the owner of the trophy. The former champion was confident, but he fell before the skill of Spagnoletti, the best he could do being to tie with several others for second place. The jury of master barbers did not require much grave deliberation to award the championship to Spagnoletti. Like all other champions, Spagnoletti is the object of frequent challenges, and he is to have another great match before long with an expert in his profession.



HON. J. G. A. LEISHMAN,
American ambassador to Turkey,
who has been appointed ambassador to Italy.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



LUIGI SPAGNOLETTI,
The young New York barber, who
has won the title of champion
hair-cutter of the world.
Demaria & Porzia.

Hints to the Man Who Motors Abroad

By Harriet Quimby

SINCE much of the red tape involved in taking an automobile across the Atlantic has been done away with, the temptation to motor along the picturesque highways and byways of the Old World has increased twofold. Not very long ago it was impossible to land an American car on foreign shores without days of delay and annoyance, and to bring it back to America after a summer abroad proved no less a tax on patience. Now the question of taking a machine across has been simplified to such an extent that preparing for it involves no more trouble than is incurred in equipping a car for a long run in this country. With the increase of travel and the corresponding increase in the number of motor cars freighted over, several firms of shippers, who assume the entire responsibility of crating, shipping, customs duties, and arranging for a temporary license for owner or driver, have sprung into existence. If an owner wants to begin his tour in Paris, he notifies his agency, which at once takes charge of the car as it stands in the garage. The price quoted is usually lower than the individual could get if he tried to ship his car himself. For the average-sized touring car, of from twenty-five to forty or fifty horse-power, the cost of crating, shipping, and incidentals, until the car is in a French or an English garage ready for the owner's use, runs from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars. The return rate is considerably lower, as the cost of the crate is not figured in it.

The touring clubs of different countries have also accomplished much toward converting automobiling in foreign lands from a quasi nightmare into a delightful experience. These clubs, the most important of which are the Automobile Association of America, the Touring Club of France, the Touring Club of Italy, and the Touring Club of Great Britain, which includes Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, furnish, for a comparatively small membership fee, the courtesies of their clubrooms, maps, information bureaus, and cards, which upon presentation secure rebates from numerous good hotels listed by the club's official investigator; and they also have considerable in-

fluence in getting an unfortunate chauffeur out of a scrape. The membership fees range from one dollar and a half to five dollars. The Motor Union of London is also worth considering by the motorist who expects to travel much in England. In return for a guinea fee, the club will furnish a card which will pay for itself many times over, by securing a reduction in purchasing supplies; and information gleaned concerning police traps and the friendly tips exchanged by members while on the road are valuable.

In France there are some twenty-seven thousand miles of smooth, hard roads, which were built by and are maintained by the government. Road building is a passion with the French, and as much pride is taken by them in a smooth highway as a careful housewife of the old school takes in a well-scrubbed floor. The roads are kept in perfect condition by having one man take charge of a small section. From two to seven or eight kilometers are given to him, and he is held responsible for its perfect smoothness. His duties are to keep the ditches clear, the grass cut, the trees trimmed, and, whenever he finds a hole or rut cut or washed in the road, he immediately fills it in and evens the ground. Sometimes he will break up stone until it is fine and will fill the hole with this, tramping it down carefully. No country holds more for the tourist who is making his first automobile trip abroad than France, where every effort is made by the natives to make it pleasant for strangers. Quaint little eating-places are spotted everywhere.

In Touraine, in the rich valley of the Loire, one of the quaintest of roadhouses exists. From some of the hills that line the valley on the north, stones have for centuries been quarried and used in the building of Tours and the chateaux of that delightful country, and as a result there are caverns extending for miles under the ground. Frequently these caves have been converted into homes, and families live in them. One cave of unusually generous dimensions has been turned into a resort, and few automobilists pass through Touraine without enjoying a luncheon in the unique place. In one part of the underground cham-

ber the owner stores wines, and in another raises mushrooms. Under the vines at the entrance of his caves he regales his guests with food and chatter.

Whether one begins the foreign tour on the continent or not, he is pretty sure to end with either Paris or Rome before taking a ship for the homeward voyage. To sunny Italy, over or around the Alps by way of the Riviera from France, is a route generally taken by motor parties who stop on the way to make a detour of Spain and to see the ancient land from the Pyrenees to Gibraltar.

In no other way, unless one cycles or tramps, can the real life of the people as he does in automobiling. Those who have once traversed a country in this leisurely fashion will never be satisfied with traveling and sightseeing in any other way. Although the clod-throwing peasants of Switzerland are becoming gradually mollified by the lure of gold, which automobile parties scatter in their wake, there are other countries where strangers feel more safe.

The roads of Germany, while not as good as those of France or England, are still fair, and the country, as seen from the intimate viewpoint of the automobilist, is of never-ending interest. There are many quaint eating-places scattered throughout the rural districts of the Fatherland. Many of the old monasteries have been converted into roadhouses and even breweries, and many of the old chalets of the Tyrol and the Black Forest have been converted into country inns and automobile rendezvous. A traveler who toured through Germany last season tells of a quaint little stopping-point famous for the excellence of its beer and wine. The place is a little chapel, with a roadhouse annex, at the Loretto of Baden, in the Rhine valley. The chapel is the site of pilgrimages on St. Joseph day for the maids of Baden who may be in wait for husbands. A covered way connects the inn and the chapel. Tablets telling of the foundation of the chapel in the seventeenth century and insignia of double hearts with two sets of initials carved on them tell of the good work of St. Joseph; but why chapel and the roadhouse are connected is unknown.

Theatrical Successes of the Spring Season



THE CHARIOT GIRLS IN THE "HAUTE ECOLE" DANCE IN "THE BEAUTY SPOT," A CLEVER MUSICAL SHOW, AT THE HERALD SQUARE.—Hall.



A DRAMATIC SITUATION IN EDWARD LOCKE'S PLAY, "THE CLIMAX," ONE OF THE SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESSES.



GEORGE FAWCETT, IN THE TITLE ROLE OF "THE GREAT JOHN GANTON," AT THE LYRIC.
Hall.



CLARA PALMER, AS "ANITA," WITH JAMES T. POWERS IN "HAVANA."



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

96. WALTER JONES, AS "LARRY," THE COACH, IN "GOING SOME." Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



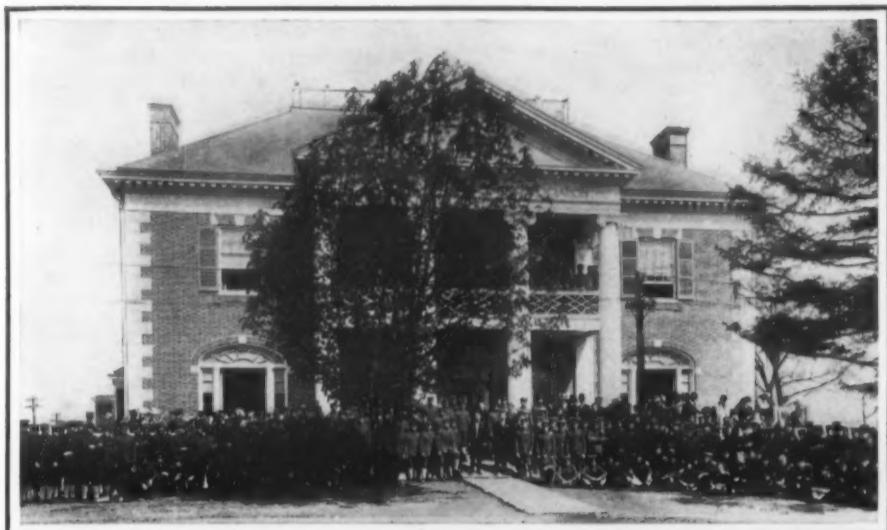
WILLIE COLLIER, IN A SUCCESSFUL REVIVAL OF "THE MAN FROM MEXICO."
Sarony.



KATHERINE KAEELRED, IN "A FOOL THERE WAS," AT THE LIBERTY.
Sarony.

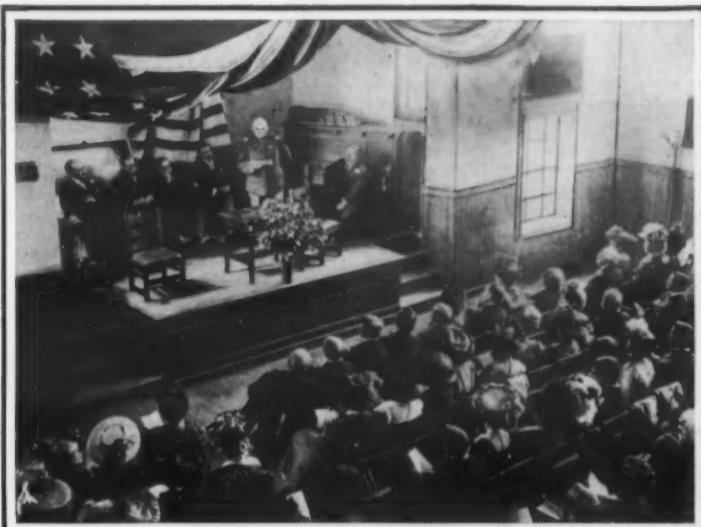
A Good Woman's Helpful Gift to an Army Post

PLEASANT SCENES AT THE RECENT DEDICATION OF THE NEW \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.
PRESENTED TO THE FORT SLOCUM DEPARTMENT BY MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.



THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BUILDING OF THE FORT SLOCUM Y. M. C. A., WITH SOLDIERS AND VISITORS GROUPED BEFORE IT.

In center of group, at left—A. C. Estes, post secretary for the Fort Slocum Y. M. C. A. At right—George A. Sanford, general secretary for the army branch Y. M. C. A.



DEDICATION EXERCISES IN THE GYMNASIUM
OF THE NEW
BUILDING.



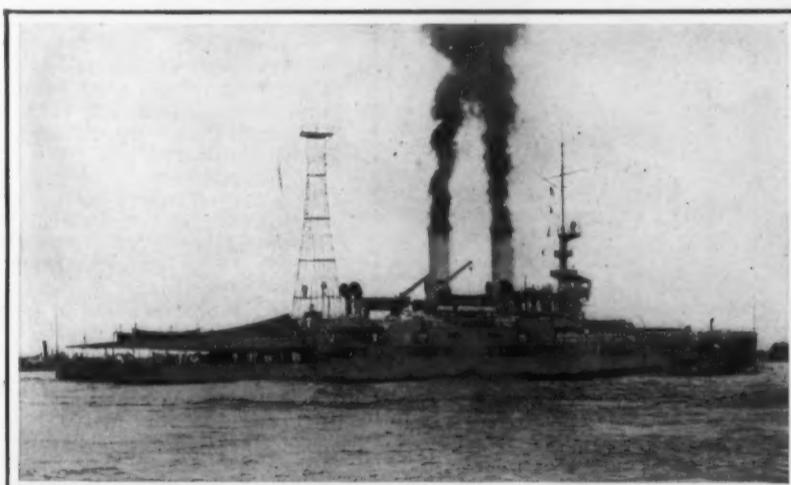
YOUNG SOLDIERS PLAYING CHESS IN ONE OF THE RECREATION ROOMS.

Photographs by Paul Schumm.



A QUIET HOUR IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND READING ROOM.

Events of the Time Recorded by the Camera



A MODERN BATTLESHIP SAILS UP THE MISSISSIPPI—THE U. S. S. "MISSISSIPPI" SPEEDING, 350 MILES FROM THE GULF, TOWARD NATCHEZ, WHERE A SILVER SERVICE WAS PRESENTED TO THE VESSEL.—A. V. Hall.



HOW TO MAKE A CITY BEAUTIFUL—GENERAL VIEW OF NEW YORK'S EXHIBIT OF CITY PLANNING AND MUNICIPAL ART, SHOWING HOW THE CITY MIGHT BE MADE MORE ATTRACTIVE AND SANITARY.—Reuter & Rode.



REMARKABLE RAILROAD WRECK IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—COLORADO AND SOUTHERN PASSENGER TRAIN HURLED DOWN INTO CLEAR CREEK CANYON, SEVEN MILES FROM GOLDEN, COLO.—MIRACULOUSLY ALL ON BOARD ESCAPED INJURY.—N. C. Hollowell.



FASHIONABLE DRIVEWAY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—PANORAMA OF THE POTOWMACK DRIVE AT WASHINGTON, WHERE THE EQUIPAGES OF THE WEALTHY AND THE DISTINGUISHED ARE DAILY IN EVIDENCE.—Harris & Ewing.

The Final Score

By Elliott Flower

HATTON thought it was his guide, returning ahead of time, when he heard a canoe grate on the shelving rock. The guide, who had gone in their badly damaged craft to Temagami Station after a sound canoe to take them out of the wilderness, was not due before night or the following morning. The grating of that canoe on the rock had a very pleasant sound to the tenderfoot, who had been two days and nights alone.

But Hatton, emerging from his shelter-tent, discovered that the arrival was a white man and not an Indian. The man's back was turned—he was drawing his canoe up on the rock. He straightened up at last and turned toward the tent.

"Gale!" cried Hatton, startled.

"Hullo, Hatton!" was the reply. "I heard you were somewhere hereabouts."

"What are you doing here?" asked Hatton, his eyes reflecting something akin to fear.

"Me!" repeated Gale. "Why, this is the Mecca of my annual pilgrimage. I come here every year for a few weeks. Sometimes I think I belong here rather than in the city."

"I didn't know this was where you came."

Gale laughed unpleasantly. "If you had," he said, "you would not have come here yourself."

"Well," returned Hatton, with forced carelessness, "I might have gone to some trouble to avoid the possibility of uncongenial companionship."

"There ought to be room for two here." Gale took in the maze of wooded islands with a sweep of his arm. "It's certainly a big enough country," Gale went on, "and wild enough. You can paddle ten minutes in any direction from here, and never find your camp again. There ought to be room for two," he said again, "but there doesn't seem to be."

"There might be," suggested Hatton, "if you saw fit to paddle away again."

"Where's your canoe?" asked Gale.

"The guide has it—wanted to do a little early fishing on his own account. I'm expecting him back every minute."

"You lie!" said Gale. "He's gone to Temagami for something. I saw him going in as I was coming out. I was a little time finding you, but it will be some time yet before he can get back."

Hatton seemed to find something sinister in this, but he spoke calmly. "So you've been looking for me?" he said.

"Well, not exactly looking for you," returned Gale. "But I decided to take my outing in the same general direction from Temagami Inn when I heard you were here. It seemed as if there might be such a good chance to settle the whole question, especially if I should happen to come upon you alone—hold on! None of that!" Hatton was slipping back under the tent, but the exclamation stopped him. "We don't need any pistols or guns in this affair. Let's sit down and talk it over."

There could be no doubt that this relieved Hatton mightily, but he merely objected that "this was no place to discuss personal differences."

"The best place in the world," maintained Gale. "You like the cobblestones of the city, but this suits me. You'd rather play the game out on a Persian rug, where lies and insinuations and a superficial polish can be made to count; but I don't seem to fit into that sort of thing very well. Perhaps I'm too primitive. The ways of the wild are more natural to me. Anyhow, here's where we can reach the final score without waste of time. Sit down, Hatton, and I'll tell you how it looks to me."

Hatton hesitated, evidently preferring that Gale should be the first to give up the advantage of being on his feet. Gale seated himself on a log, close to the charred remnants of the camp fire. Then Hatton settled himself slowly on a camp stool.

As they sat thus, each watching the other closely, they seemed to be very evenly matched physically. Hatton was a little the larger and heavier, but even a careless observer would have decided that Gale was the stronger. Hatton was a city man on an outing, but you might be pardoned a doubt as to whether Gale belonged to Temagami or the city. Hatton handled himself rather clumsily, as a man accustomed to sidewalks and pavements will in a rough country; while

Gale moved with the ease and certainty of a man at home in the woods. Yet Hatton's size and weight seemed a fair offset for any advantage that Gale might possess.

"Well?" said Hatton finally, his tone reflecting both impatience and anxiety.

"I'm trying to work it out," explained Gale slowly. "I've got the main idea all right, but the details are not so easy."

"What's the main idea?" asked Hatton.

"Why, I've been thinking, ever since I heard you were up here," answered Gale, "that everything would be all right if only one of us went back." Hatton was on his feet instantly, his face pallid.

"Sit down!" ordered Gale.

"But you said—"

"I said we didn't want any shooting in this," asserted Gale. "A man with a bullet in him means

"And the other?" Hatton's voice became suddenly husky.

"That's what I'm trying to figure out. I don't really owe you a fair deal—you've never given me one when you could help it; but that isn't my way. I've just got to give you an even chance. If you could be trusted, we might match to see which one of us should go away from here and forget all about Kitty—just lose himself in the wide world."

Hatton saw a glimmer of hope. "I'll agree to that," he said. "We'll match—"

"Oh, yes," interrupted Gale contemptuously, "you'll agree to anything now; but, if you lost, you'd rush back to Kitty the moment you struck civilization—you'd rush back with a tale of horror and heroism that would be very nice for you. No; one of us has got to stay here. Have you thought what would happen if your guide failed to come back?"

"I'd get out somehow."

"You'd stand just about one chance in a hundred—the chance that a ranger might stumble upon you. Otherwise," he went on, "you'd be found, in time—dead—starvation and exposure—a lost tenderfoot. A guide might get out of this country without a canoe, but you couldn't and I couldn't. With a canoe, I'd have all the best of it; but, without one, it would be a pretty even thing."

Gale paused to note the effect.

"We'll get away from here," Gale continued, "out of sight of the camp, but near enough for you to get back to it—if you win. Then you can wait here until your guide comes. If I win, I'll truss you up and take you a little deeper into the wilderness before turning you loose."

Hatton had to wet his dry lips with his tongue before replying. "How—how shall we decide who gets the canoe?" he faltered.

"For myself," answered Gale, "I'd like nothing better than to fight for it—with no rules at all."

Hatton shook his head. "In a rough-and-tumble," he said, "you'd have the better chance. A game of cards?"

"That," said Gale, "would be like leaving the decision to you. I've seen you play. I don't say you cheat, but I'm dead sure you could cheat me, if you wanted to. But I'll match, although it's likely to come to a fight in the end."

"Why?" asked Hatton, merely to gain time.

"Because, if you lose," declared Gale, "it's more than an even chance that I'll have to make you stick to your bargain. Will you match?"

Hatton, desperate, was pulling himself together. "Yes," he said.

"The winner to leave the loser where he pleases?"

"Yes." A plan had flashed suddenly upon him.

"Glad to see some evidence of gameness in you at last," commented Gale. "Get out your coin." He reached in his pocket for his, and that gave Hatton the advantage he was seeking. He hurled himself at Gale with a force that sent the latter backward over the log, but the very

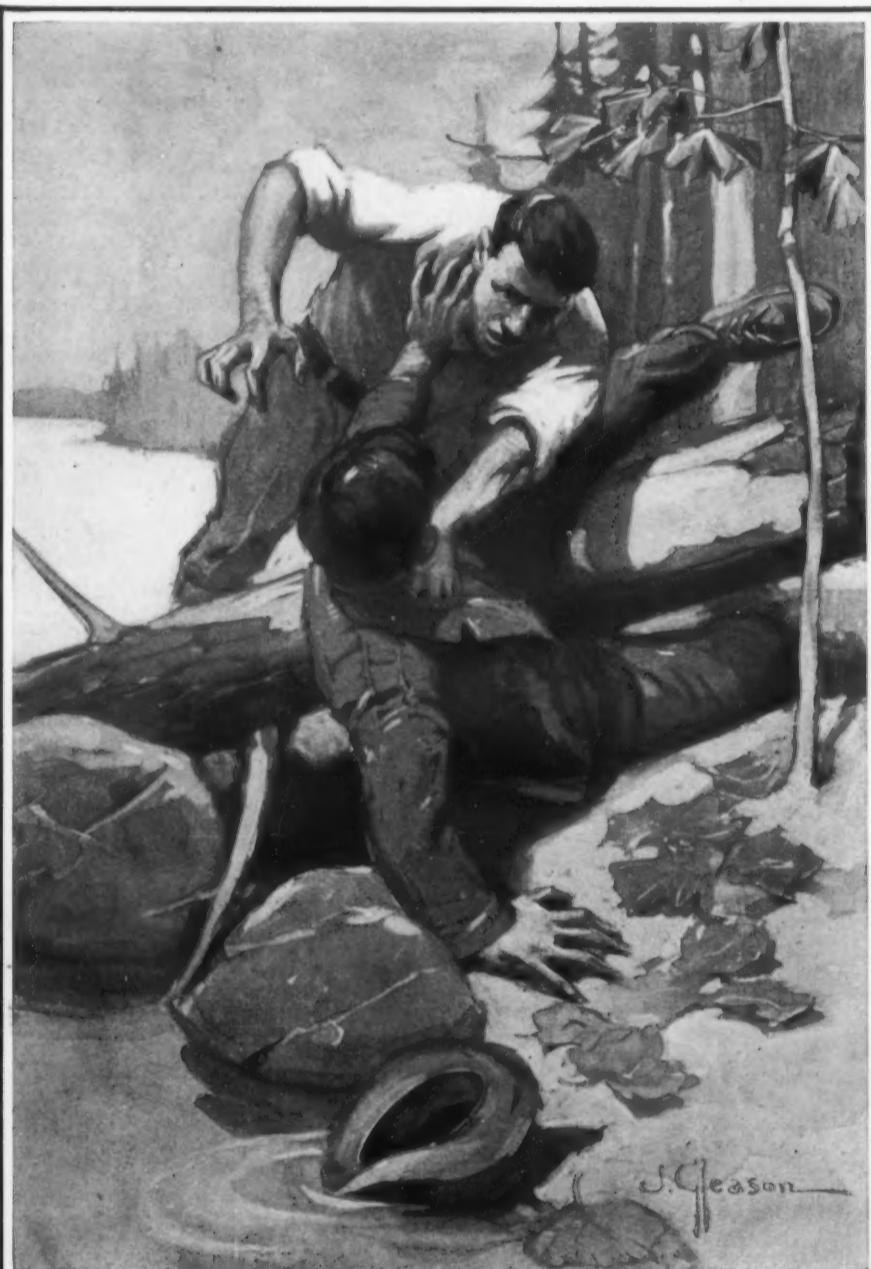
violence of the attack was its weakness. Hatton went down with Gale, but his momentum was so great that he turned completely over. Gale got his hand out of his pocket, and, with one tremendous lurch of his body, gained the advantage and quickly pinned Hatton to the ground.

"That's the way you treat a man that tries to give you a square deal, is it?" demanded Gale, choking his assailant into submission. "You've chosen now, and we'll play it out that way. Lie still, or I'll smash your head in with a rock!"

"You wouldn't murder me!" gasped Hatton painfully. "Give me a chance."

"Like you gave me!" retorted Gale. "You've lost your chance, Hatton." A heavy knotted stick lay within reach, and he picked it up, holding it menacingly in his right hand, while he relieved Hatton of his scarf tie with his left. "Hands up!" he ordered; "cross your wrists!" He dropped the stick behind him, and, in almost the same motion, encircled Hatton's wrists with the tie. An instant later it was knotted tight.

A few minutes' work and he left his prisoner tightly tied with fish cord. His bound hands were attached, back of his head, to a cord that encircled his neck, so that any movement had a tendency to choke him.



HATTON HURLED HIMSELF AT GALE AND SENT HIM BACKWARD OVER THE LOG.

trouble for the man who put it there. We've got to fix it so one of us will go back and one of us won't, and there won't be any questions asked of the one who does. That's the way it looks to me, and I'm thinking of Kitty, too."

Gale spoke in cold, even tones, but there was fire in his eyes. Hatton sank weakly to his camp stool, mouth open and eyes staring, fairly fascinated by the horror of this calm consideration of a plan that evidently meant death for one of them.

"In some ways," Gale went on, "you've had a little the best of it in the city, and you haven't played the game fair. You've proved yourself a good deal of a sneak and something of a liar. I've been tempted often to take a poke at you with my fist, but that would only have proved your case—that I'm an uncouth brute. And, after all, it's Kitty, not you, that counts in this. It seems to be a pretty even thing with Kitty, in spite of your—"

"It isn't," Hatton broke in.

"Perhaps she's told you it isn't." Gale was sarcastic.

"Yes, she has."

"I guess," remarked Gale, "she likes us both pretty well. She doesn't know herself which she wants. Either one of us would be all right alone, so only one of us will go back."

Hatton had passed from fear to the sullen courage of despair.

"What are you going to do with me?" he asked.

"Oh, I'm going to give you a chance—the one chance in a hundred," answered Gale. "I'll put you where your guide won't be likely to find you, and then—why, it's up to you. Can you swim?"

"A little."

"You'll have to swim a good deal, but not in long stretches—just from island to island, until you get a chance to lose yourself in the forest. I'm not going to leave you tied, of course; that would give you no chance at all, and I've got to feel that you've got at least one chance—one in a hundred—to square the thing with my conscience."

Gale was now busy with the canoe. Hatton watched him in silence for a moment, but silence was oppressive. "It isn't going to do you any good," he contended hopelessly.

"Somehow," returned Gale, "I can't help thinking that you're prejudiced."

"She hates you," persisted Hatton.

"She never mentioned that to me," was Gale's rejoinder.

"Of course not," said Hatton. "She's afraid of you."

"Afraid of me!" Gale straightened up and turned toward Hatton in surprise. "Why, I'm so scared of her that she has me tongue-tied when I try to talk to her. Why, I just naturally live to give Kitty anything she wants. If she told me to go away and never see her again, I'd do it."

"She would, if she dared. She's afraid of what you'd do—of your jealous fury—afraid of just what's happened."

Gale seated himself on the camp stool to puzzle this out. "You mean," he said at last, "that she's afraid for you?"

"Yes. She said you'd do something like this—if you knew that she was going to marry me. She's waiting for me at Lady Evelyn Hotel now."

"Kitty up here!" exclaimed Gale. "You're lying, Hatton!"

"We were going away together—away from you," pursued Hatton. "Oh, she knows you!"

"She doesn't know me a little bit," returned Gale slowly, "if she thinks I'd do anything to hurt her."

"But you are," argued Hatton, again seeing a forlorn hope.

"You'll have to prove that," said Gale.

"I can do it—get the letter out of my coat pocket!" cried Hatton.

Gale hesitated a moment, then got the letter and read it, a puzzled frown gathering as he did so.

She was afraid of him, and she virtually told Hatton to come and get her while she was at Lady Evelyn Hotel. She intimated a hope that Gale might accept the inevitable philosophically when he found that she was another's wife. He was, she said, a man of such primitive instincts and methods that she was always afraid of some outbreak—directed not against herself, but against the man he deemed his rival.

Gale glanced at the man lying bound before him. "And I'm doing just what she feared," he muttered. "But she hasn't got me sized up quite right. I didn't think she really cared for him." He crumpled the letter in his hand, and gazed fixedly but unseeingly out over the water, finally turning to Hatton again. "It's all off, Hatton," he announced resignedly. "If that's the way Kitty feels, I just can't do it. Hatton, I think you're about the cheapest and meanest lot of dirt that was ever made into a human being, but Kitty wants you. It's Kitty that counts with me—always."

For several minutes he was moodily silent; then listlessly he shoved the letter in his pocket and went to the tent, returning with Hatton's revolver. "I'm giving you back the ninety-nine chances that you lost, Hatton," he said, "and I'm giving you the girl that you don't deserve; but I don't trust you. So I'll take this gun with me." He cut the cords

that bound his captive. "I'm leaving you just as I found you," he went on. "You can thank Kitty for that."

Hatton rubbed his ankles and wrists in dumb bewilderment, realizing only that he had escaped a horrible fate. When he finally succeeded in pulling himself together, Gale, his head buried in his hands, was just drifting out of sight behind one of the many islands.

It was the evening of the third day thereafter when Hatton and his guide reached Lady Evelyn Hotel.

To his inquiry for Miss Cramer, the clerk replied that she had left the day before.

"Left!" exclaimed Hatton.

"Yes," answered the clerk. "A man arrived here yesterday morning in a canoe, and she went out with him. He seemed pretty well fagged out. They never came back."

"Drowned?" gasped Hatton.

"Oh, no," explained the clerk. "They intercepted the steamer somewhere, went to Temagami Station, and sent a note back to Mrs. Cramer from there. Then she left. Rather sudden, but she didn't seem to be much disturbed, so I guess it's all right."

"And did they leave no word for me—G. S. Hatton?"

The clerk ran through a pile of letters and tossed out one. It was from Gale and inclosed the one from Kitty that he had taken away with him. "Glad to have seen Kitty's letter," Gale wrote. "The last paragraph, which I had not read when I last saw you, gave me just the tip I needed."

Hatton turned to the paragraph. It referred to Gale, and Kitty had written: "In the face of all I know, he is so masterful, that I'm sometimes afraid he'll run away with me in spite of myself. I can't help admiring that kind of a man."

Hatton tore the letter up. "And I forgot that paragraph!" he muttered.

One Who Remembered

By Oreola W. Haskell

A LONG tent, filled with moving figures and ringing with mingled groans, cries, and curses, rises in the foreground. Everywhere are the wounded and the dying. Outside there is the rumble of wheels, as ambulances roll up to disgorge bleeding burdens, while from afar come the sounds of battle.

This is a scene only for the most hardened; yet a young woman moves quickly amid that direful company, ministering to the sufferers amid a scene which tries her soul. Yet, for all her firmness, one unconscious figure brings a dimness to her eyes, so ghastly is the face above the bleeding breast. Here her ministrations are especially assiduous, until at length, to Phoebe Sargent's deep joy, consciousness returns. She has helped to save the life of one more of Uncle Sam's brave boys.

A few weeks slip by, and the scene changes. It is a sunny morning and the air is full of the songs of birds. The tent rises white in the background. A horse is pawing the sod impatiently and a young officer in blue uniform is talking earnestly to the white-capped woman.

"I can never forget you. You shall have the gratitude of my father and mother and sisters, and the thanks of my sweetheart. I promise to make good use of the life you have saved."

These were two of many pictures that flitted through the mind of an aged woman, sitting, on a day in May, in her home on a wide street in a quiet New England village. As she mused, she sighed, moving her ever-attentive niece, Elinor Sargent, to inquire tenderly, "Did you speak, Aunt Phoebe?"

"No, Elinor; no, child. I was just walking through my military picture gallery," replied Miss Phoebe Sargent, in a quavering voice. "When one is seventy the old times haunt one. I've been back through the years to a tent near the battlefield of Antietam, and I saw Lieutenant Stedman whom I brought from death's door back to life. And I thought—Memorial Day is coming. There will be flags and flowers for the soldiers, martial music, reverential words and thoughts; but for the nurses, no thought, no praise. Still it isn't that which hurts. But to think that of all those we saved not one now remembers us."

Elinor laid a sympathetic hand on her aunt's withered cheek. The incident troubled her, and later she repeated Aunt Phoebe's words to one John Sidney, who came, as was his custom, to spend the evening with her.

"She has been my mother, my guardian, my inspiration," Elinor said warmly. "Now she is my veteran. Many families can boast a soldier who fought bravely on the field, but how few own a war nurse who battled against wounds, disease, and death! I am proud of her. But now she is old, forgotten, yearning for a little appreciation, a little gratitude. If we could only do something to cheer her!"

Roused by her fervor, John Sidney ventured a promise and left Elinor with a hope that made the passing days bright with expectation.

Memorial Day dawned warm and clear. On the street where Miss Sargent lived, flags fluttered in the breeze, echoes came from bands of music, now and then groups of children passed flower-laden, occasionally a few white-haired soldiers in faded army garb trudged by, and once a regiment of young soldiers swept proudly past.

"This is your day as well as theirs," said Elinor gayly to Miss Sargent. "I have brought you roses, and John has sent you a silk banner. I have draped our big flag about the largest armchair, and you're to sit in that. To-day you are Phoebe Sargent, nurse, veteran of the Civil War. John will be here later, and then we're going to have—exercises."

"Dear me, Elinor, who ever heard of such a thing?" protested Miss Sargent; but there was a pleased look in her eyes as she took her place in the flag-draped chair. It seemed a long time to Elinor before there came the sound of footsteps and a ring at the bell.



"BOTH FRAIL AND FEEBLE. BOTH LINED AND BLANCHED BY TIME."

"It's John," she said nervously, and she rushed to the door and threw it open. It was not John, but a cry of pleasure escaped her lips.

"You are welcome," she said, in a ringing voice.

And so it happened that Phoebe Sargent, looking up expecting to greet John Sidney, young and straight in a new uniform, beheld, instead, a gray-haired man with a wrinkled face and bent figure, who seized her hands and wrung them fervently, exclaiming.

"Miss Sargent, I rejoice to see you after all these years!"

What a picture they made! Both frail and feeble, both lined and blanched by time, the one face radiant with joy and gratitude, the other filled with surprise.

"Don't you remember me? They told me you speak of me often," said the man.

Miss Sargent gazed earnestly at the stranger. For a moment she seemed bewildered. Then gradually memory revived and she cried delightedly, "Lieutenant Stedman!"

First there were good explanations for the long years of seeming neglect, then satisfying proofs of an undying gratitude that had made Phoebe Sargent's name a household word for three generations, finally long and touching reminiscences that to Elinor and John, sitting in the background, brought visions of troublous times and made the war, that had been for them a faint etching, spring forth, vivid and bold, a great world picture that would never fade.

And though in the village there was a large assemblage listening to impassioned oratory, to Elinor nothing could be more appealing than those weak, garrulous voices, nothing more impressive than those bent figures, since they typified the two principal actors in a mighty drama of conflict and pain—the soldier and the war nurse.

But this conference, which was John Sidney's surprise for Miss Sargent, did not end all. Presently Lieutenant Stedman rose with a smile and, tiptoeing to the door, said, "I have brought some of my friends to meet you, ma'am."

The door opened and there entered, with military precision, a little company of blue-coated men, their snowy heads uncovered, each man armed with a long-stemmed carnation. They gravely saluted and then each man presented his floral offering to Miss Sargent, who smilingly received the blossoms. In the pleasant talk which followed, each veteran gave reminiscences of the Civil War, and much enthusiasm and patriotic ardor prevailed. And then came old songs of the war time, sung in voices quivering and cracked, to which Miss Sargent added her own few feeble soprano.

And when the visit was over, there was no need to ask whether former war-nurse Phoebe Sargent had enjoyed it. That night the white head was held with a dignity long absent, and there was a proud ring in her voice when Miss Sargent said to John and Elinor.

"It's a great thing to have served one's country. You see, there was one soldier who remembered."

A Novel Memorial Day Entertainment in Korea

MEMORABLE RECEPTION GIVEN AT SEOUL BY AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL THOMAS SAMMONS, MAY 30, 1908, ATTENDED BY OVER THREE HUNDRED GUESTS, INCLUDING PRINCE ITO, THE EMINENT JAPANESE STATESMAN, AND OTHER PROMINENT PERSONS



KOREAN DANCING GIRLS FROM THE PALACE PERFORMING AN INTRICATE NATIVE DANCE—KOREAN NATIVE PROMPTERS FOR THE GIRLS IN FOREGROUND, FOREIGN TRAINED KOREAN BAND IN RIGHT BACKGROUND.



AN INTERESTING GROUP AMONG THE THREE HUNDRED GUESTS.
Consul-General Sammons (bareheaded, at right center), holding the arm of Prince Ito, the famous Japanese statesman and resident-general; Colonel Robert M. Thompson, of New York, back of Mr. Sammons.



ANIMATED SCENE ON THE GROUNDS OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL AT SEOUL, DURING THE MEMORIAL DAY RECEPTION GIVEN BY CONSUL-GENERAL SAMMONS—GUESTS IN BACKGROUND, DANCING GIRLS AND KOREAN BAND IN FOREGROUND.

Photographs by Wheeler Sammons.



PRINCE ITO, THE GRAND OLD MAN OF JAPAN, AND HIS STAFF (IN BACKGROUND) ARRIVING AT THE RECEPTION.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SO FAR as the immediate future of Wall Street is concerned, this is to be said: Industrial and financial conditions are improving; the crops are backward, and, unless conditions change for the better, there will be apprehension regarding the outcome; the tariff discussion has grown more earnest, and the chances of passing the bill before the first of June are conceded to be small. Many believe that the tariff question will not be out of the way before July. Meanwhile, stocks have risen on an average to a plane as high as they were before the disastrous break of 1907. Many of them are higher than the high prices during the boom period of 1906, when the country was at the height of its prosperity in every branch of trade and when speculation was active and violent. To expect a long-continued advance, therefore, seems to be expecting altogether too much. The chances, after a prolonged rise such as the market has had, are naturally in favor of a recession.

I have pointed out that after other panics we have had what might be called a "short-horned" bull movement, followed by a sharp and severe break,

from which a new bull movement, however, on a fairly low level, was easily started. Old and experienced financiers are anticipating that history will repeat itself in Wall Street as it usually has done, and they are therefore advising their friends not to get into the market for speculation on slender margins, but to trim their sails for any kind of a squall that may unexpectedly arise—and it is the unexpected that usually happens in Wall Street. A profit is always a safe thing to take, but I am not advising the sacrifice of stocks of high character which are held for investment, nor am I advising sales at a loss, because ultimately, with the return of prosperity now generally expected in 1910—unless we should have a year of crop failures—a further and well-sustained upward movement will be abundantly justified.

While many brokers are talking of still higher prices and justifying them on the ground that signs

of returning prosperity are already in sight, experienced observers of the market have been advising caution in buying after such a long-continued rise. One thing should be borne particularly in mind, and that is that dear stocks have come with cheap money. The abundance of loanable funds in our banks has stimulated speculation; but cheap money, the most important factor in the bull movement, will not always continue. It is true that time loans covering a few months are being made at low rates by heavy lenders, but they are not being made as freely as they have been, and observers of financial conditions abroad are predicting higher rates for money early in the fall if not before.

It is always well to remember that the large financial interests can exert considerable influence on the money market. I have seen signs that these interests have been selling on the heavy advance. Suppose they have unloaded with a purpose of buying back on a lower level, would it be difficult for them to call a halt in the upward movement in the fear that it might go too far and lead to a dangerous and unjustifiable advance? At other times like this, by concerted action, loans have been called in and rates of interest advanced, with the immediate effect of causing a sudden and severe liquidation and a slump in prices. It is only necessary to stimulate exports of gold and to raise a cry of dearer money, at a time when banks are calling in their loans, to bring about a sharp reaction in the stock market. Such a setback after a prolonged rise would be both natural and beneficial.

(Continued on page 499.)



THINKING CITIZENS AT A PLEASANT FEAST.
DINNER OF THE ECONOMIC CLUB AT THE HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK, ATTENDED BY MANY PROMINENT MEN, AT WHICH AN ANIMATED DISCUSSION OF TARIFF PROBLEMS TOOK PLACE.—Drucker & Co.

Gossip and Pictures from the World of Sport

By E. A. Goewey



READY FOR THE START.

From left to right the runners are: Simpson, Canada; White, Ireland; Svanberg, Sweden; Crook, United States; Dorando, Italy; Orphee, France; Morrissey, United States; Carvajal, Cuba; Cibot, France; Appleby, England; Marsh, Canada; St. Yves, France; Maloney, New York.

THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL MARATHON RACE IN NEW YORK CITY, WON BY HENRI ST. YVES, THE FRENCH RUNNER—SVANBERG, OF SWEDEN, SECOND, AND CROOK, UNITED STATES, THIRD.



THE RUNNERS ROUNDING A TURN WITH DORANDO LEADING, MARSH SECOND, AND ST. YVES THIRD.



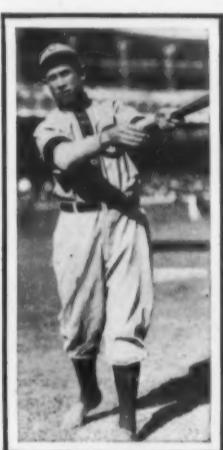
TINKER, SHORTSTOP
CHICAGO NATIONALS.



BRESNAHAN, MANAGER ST. LOUIS
NATIONALS.



CHANCE, MANAGER CHICAGO
NATIONALS.



MORAN, CATCHER CHICAGO
NATIONALS.



KONETCHY, FIRST BASE ST. LOUIS
NATIONALS.



EVERE, SECOND BASE CHI-
CAGO NATIONALS.

STANLEY ROBISON, owner of the St. Louis National Baseball Club, has taken out a \$50,000 life-insurance policy on his manager and principal catcher, Roger Bresnahan. The policy runs for five years and the annual premium is \$1,300. Bresnahan cost Robison four good players, valued at \$50,000, when he was bought from the New York National team. He is under a three years' contract to play for \$25,000. This makes Robison's investment in Bresnahan \$75,000. Bresnahan is known as a daring player and has been injured often, twice being nearly killed by being hit on the head by pitched balls. He is absolutely fearless, and no pitcher can put them over fast enough to keep Roger back from the plate. Those who have seen Bres work this year realize what he has done to put ginger into the Cardinal outfit and understand the reason for this expensive business move. Roger may not get his club far above the cellar this year, but he is getting a good young team in trim for a fine fight in 1910.



VICE-PRESIDENT JAMES S. SHERMAN WATCHING A BALL
GAME FROM A BOX AT THE YANKEES' GROUNDS,
NEW YORK CITY.

The stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association announced recently that the Poughkeepsie regatta will take place on Friday, July 2, instead of on June 26, as had been previously announced. The change in the date has done away with the plan to row the races upstream, and this year's contest will be rowed downstream, as in former years. The Poughkeepsie Bridge will mark the three-mile point, as in the past, and the coxswains will have it in their minds for three-quarters of the race, instead of having it out of their way at the end of the first mile. Although the change may worry the coxswains, the coaches of the various colleges interested will probably welcome it, as they will have an extra week to condition their crews. This change will make the race the day after the Yale-Harvard regatta at New London.

Conditions of the "Capital-to-Coast" cruising power-boat race, to be run from Albany to New York,
(Continued on page 495.)



STRIKING POSTMEN MARCHING IN MARTIAL ORDER PREPARATORY TO A MASS MEETING OF PROTEST.
L'Illustration.

Facteurs grevistes se rendant en ordre de marche militaire à une réunion générale de protestation.



SOLDIERS ACTING AS POSTMEN IN PLACE OF THE STRIKING CIVILIANS.
L'Illustrazione Italiana.

Soldats transformés en facteurs, faisant le service des civils en grève.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN REVOLT.
EXTENSIVE STRIKE OF POSTAL CLERKS THAT THREATENED WIDESPREAD CIVIL COMMOTION—THE CLERKS STRUCK BECAUSE FORBIDDEN TO FORM A UNION.

Special Memorial Day Photo Prize Contest—Massachusetts Wins the Prize of \$10



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) FIRING A VOLLEY OVER THE GRAVES OF THE SOLDIER DEAD ON MEMORIAL DAY.—*H. Hollingsworth, Massachusetts.*



THE LITTLE DECORATORS TAKING INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE VETERAN.
Mary Northend, Massachusetts.



YOUTHFUL PATRIOTS IN LINE ON MEMORIAL DAY.
George N. Comly, New York.



YOUNGSTERS' DECORATING THE GRAVE OF THEIR GRANDFATHER, A HERO OF THE CIVIL WAR.—*E. J. & H. D. Lee, Pennsylvania.*



A BEAUTIFUL CEREMONY—SCHOOL CHILDREN AND SAILORS OF THE G. A. R. STREWING FLOWERS ON THE WATER AT DETROIT, IN HONOR OF SAILOR DEAD.—*Fred G. Wright, Michigan.*



THE BEST WAY TO LOAD A CANNON—A PLEASING MEMORIAL DAY SCENE AT JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—*H. B. Spaunhorst, Missouri.*



DAUGHTERS OF THE VETERANS—MISS GOLDIA DEEVE AND MISS ANNIE BASSETT AT THE HEAD OF L. H. DRURY POST, CHICAGO, IN A MEMORIAL DAY PARADE.—*S. E. Wright, Illinois.*



GRAND ARMY VETERANS HEADING A UNIQUE MEMORIAL DAY PROCESSION.
H. M. North, Rhode Island.

10
Curious Country Scenes Which Delight Motoring Parties in Europe

GOING HIS ROUNDS IN LONDON SUBURBS—THE PICTURESQUE MILKMAN, WITH HIS DECORATIVE CART GLEAMING WITH BRIGHTLY POLISHED BRASS, IS A WELCOME SIGHT TO THIRSTY TRAVELERS.



HAPPY GYPSY PROPRIETORS OF COMBINATION PUNCH AND JUDY, BIRD FORTUNE TELLING, AND HURDY-GURDY ENTERTAINMENTS ARE FREQUENTLY MET ALONG THE COUNTRY ROADS IN ENGLAND.



A WONDERFUL PANORAMIC PICTURE FILLED WITH LIFE AND COLOR GLADDENS THE EYES OF TOURING PARTIES WHEN ITALY IS REACHED.



QUAINTLY GARBED WELSH WOMAN WHO SITS IN HER PRETTY FLOWER-FILLED GARDEN AND SERVES DELICIOUS TEA AT THREEPENCE PER CUP.



THRIFTY SCOTCHMAN ON HIS WAY TO MARKET WITH A LOAD OF CRISP LETTUCE.



IN THE FRENCH PYRENEES WHERE STILT-WALKING PEASANTS KNIT SOCKS AND MUFFLERS AS THEY HERD THEIR FLOCKS ON THE MARSHY GRAZING FIELDS.

The Awakening

By Herbert Vanderhoof, Author of "Stories of the Trail," "The Hillmen," etc.

ON THE 1st of September, 1908, when the Oliver land act became operative, the story of Canadian development entered upon its third and ultimate phase. The immediate effect of this new law was to throw open to homestead entry twenty-eight million acres of land in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, being the odd-numbered sections that remained to the Canadian government after the railways had selected their grants. They had been withheld for years, so that now they have the advantage, rare in such cases, of being in settled neighborhoods, on lines of transportation, and near towns. They are not on the frontier—in fact, there is no frontier any more. The brave old days when such things were are gone, with all their romance and allure. The hunter, the voyageur, and the

republic. The Yankee settler has only to drop a post-card to one of these agencies, and he will find the way smoothed for him straight to a fertile quarter-section of Canadian prairie.

Of the millions of people who come in at *United States* ports, almost the entire number stay in the big cities, where they add just so much to the problem of the overcrowded tenement districts—a problem that, with this new element being constantly added, seems well-nigh impossible of solution. The Canadian immigrant is not left to drift. The immigration department takes the homesick stranger by the hand and coaxes him gently but firmly toward the big outdoors, where he soon finds that there is a place for him and a chance of a new home—a real home, not a few rooms in a tenement building—and where he and the country grow better for his being there.

There are immigration halls in all the important centers. At Winnipeg newcomers are housed for a week, or longer in special cases. There are cooking arrangements and beds for a thousand persons, and everything is of the cleanest; the marvel is that the place can be kept so entirely sanitary. Nor is it the bodily health and comfort

the Grand Trunk Pacific, could count 406 miles added to its completed work in 1907, and 450 more in 1908; that the Canadian Northern enlarged its system by 275 miles in 1907, and by 245 in 1908; and that the three railways together have in actual operation in western Canada 10,135 miles of track. This year will see the energetic pushing onward of grading gangs and track-laying machines by all three companies. The Canadian Northern completed its short-line connection to Duluth, which gives Canadian wheat another outlet in the Great Lakes, and a line from Winnipeg to Regina, through the heart of the old-established wheat country. The Canadian Pacific built up through the Last Mountain valley district into Saskatoon, and is rapidly pushing westward toward Edmonton and the mountains, evidently bound to have a second transcontinental main line. And the new railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, is running trains from Winnipeg to Wainwright, on the Battle River, six hundred and seventy miles northwest, and took its share of the heavy hauling entailed by the immense grain crop of 1908.

The statistics of immigration for the year 1906 showed a gain of five hundred per cent. over the year of 1896. In one month, April, 1907, the increase over the same month in the previous year was seventy per cent.

The year of 1908 brought 268,504 immigrants to Canada. Of these 60,000 were Americans—a number which bids fair to be doubled this year. While citizens of the United States have been doing much talking about their own immigration problem, it seems that they have been contributing quite materially to the immigration affairs—it doesn't seem to be a problem of their neighbor. The figures are startling. Is it possible that in five years three hundred thousand people have left the land that is still boasting the Declaration of Independence, and moved into a part of the British empire?

In view of the prosperity of the majority of those who leave their homes in the States for the new West, the question naturally arises, "Why do they go?" Cer-



SHEEP RANCHING IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

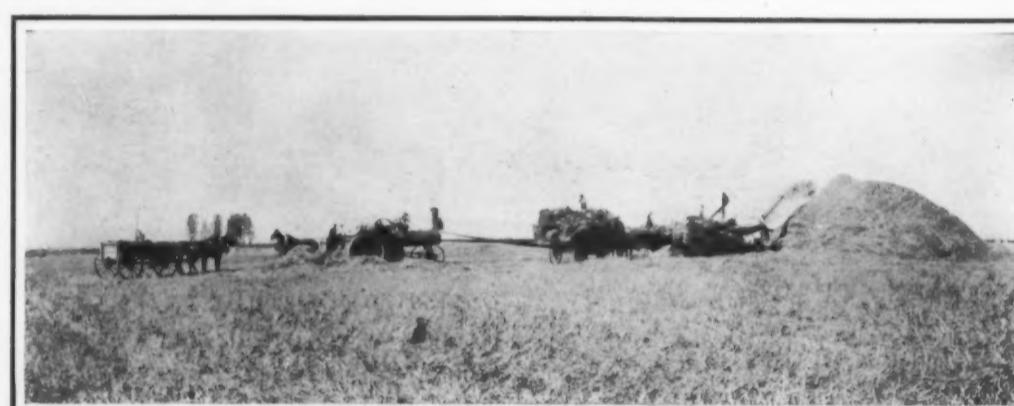
cowman are parts of an old story, of a tale that is told. The country they roamed is in prosaic, but prosperous, hands that shall possess it until the end of things.

Yet all the romance of the fur trade, the heroic tales of the voyageur, and the picturesque figure of the cowboy belong not in the story proper, but in the preface. It was through none of these, though now they have their place, of course, in her development, but through the farmers, that western Canada came to her own.

Because the black loam of her prairie is a storehouse of the particular baby-food the tiny wheat plant thrives on, and because the air above is soaked with sunshine in which the stripling stalk grows and matures and heads out into forty-bushel wheat, and because the men who love to labor with the soil and love the chances that a new land gives are going there—a steady stream of them; and because the railroads have not feared sometimes to precede, sometimes to follow after—it is because of these things that Canada has ceased to be a sleeping beauty among nations, and has awakened to the fact that she is of a satisfying importance and very much to be taken into account.

People who have investigated the matter claim for Canada the best immigration system possessed by any country in the world. The organization certainly is wonderful in its completeness and efficiency. W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration at Ottawa, is a veteran in immigration work, having served his apprenticeship years ago with the Canadian Pacific Railway. His experience and executive ability are shown in the handling of this influx of settlers without friction and with comfort and satisfaction to all. The would-be colonists from the United States are taken care of by numerous and carefully equipped agencies, under the direction of W. J. White, superintendent of agencies, who is an old newspaper man, favorably known to prominent editors throughout the

A FARM ON THE CANADIAN NORTHERN, NEAR DAUPHIN, MANITOBA.



A FARM ON THE CANADIAN NORTHERN, NEAR DAUPHIN, MANITOBA.

alone that are considered. For the anxious mind and the homesick heart there are wise advice and sympathetic counsel, most grateful to him who ventures into the untried.

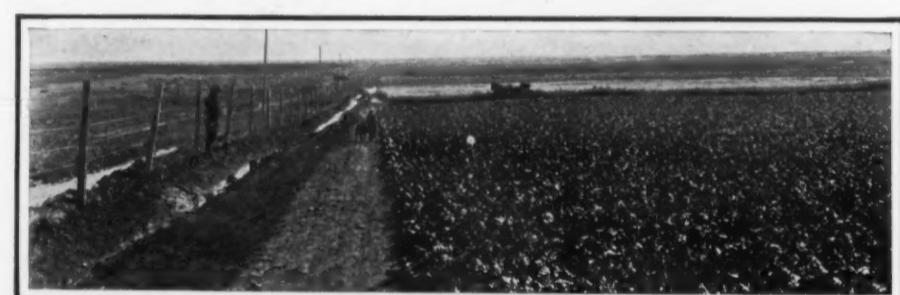
On more than six million acres that were prairie a little time ago, now the black of the furrowed field gives place in its season to the bravery of the pale green, and that in turn to the clear gold of the headed wheat, which yielded last year about 110,000,000 bushels of shining hard kernels.

Harvests without transportation are waste. The intending settler, if he is discreet, will inquire into the attitude and the enterprise of the railways on which he will have to depend to get his grain to market. He finds them all busy building additional miles of track. He learns that in 1907 the Canadian Pacific increased its branch lines by 570 miles, and in 1908 by some 826 more; that the new transcontinental,

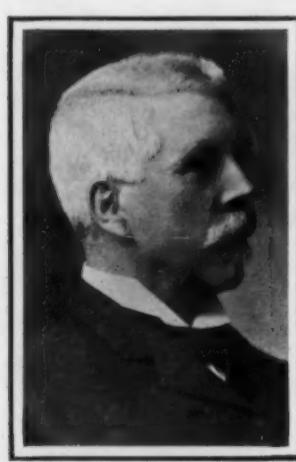
tainly in all great movements which affect the world individuals are actuated by personal motives. Yankee settlers are not philanthropically seeking to cultivate this immense wheat field of nine hundred by three hundred miles because the nations will go hungry unless it is developed. What, then, are the attractions which induce hundreds of thousands of industrious and ambitious Yankees to cross the border?

There are several easily understood reasons. The Dominion government gives a settler absolutely free one hundred and sixty acres of land, and that settler may choose the location of his own home (in a large

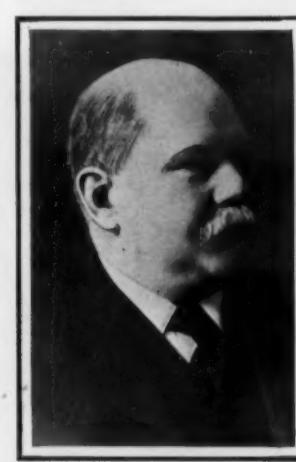
(Continued on page 496.)



RYE AND BARLEY IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION BLOCK.



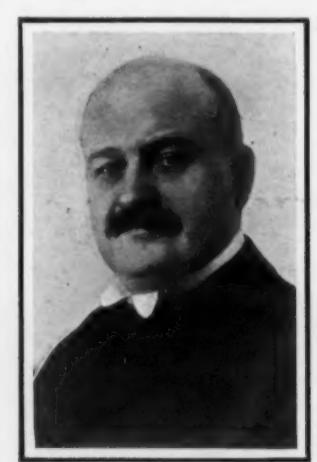
WILLIAM WHYTE,
Vice-president Canadian Pacific
Railway.



WILLIAM D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration for
the Canadian Government.



CHARLES M. HAYS,
President Grand Trunk Pacific
Railway.



COLONEL A. D. DAVIDSON,
"Father of the American In-
vasion."



DONALD D. MANN,
Vice-president Canadian Northern
Railway.

THE LATE PETER F. COLLIER

Founder and head of Collier's Weekly and the great publishing house which bears his name was a firm believer in Life Insurance.

His Confidence in

The Prudential

was shown by his voluntary and unsolicited selection of this Company.

The following letter from his son and executor, Mr. Robert J. Collier, shows the wisdom of his choice:

Office of Collier's Weekly,
New York, May 4, 1909.

Hon. John F. Dryden, President,
The Prudential Ins. Co. of America,
Newark, N. J.

My Dear Sir:

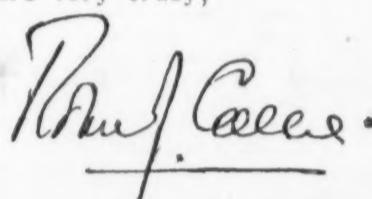
Permit me to thank you, and through you The Prudential Insurance Company of America, for the very prompt receipt of checks for \$50,000 in full cash settlement of claim on the life of my father, Peter Fenelon Collier, who demonstrated his belief in Life Insurance in The Prudential by carrying policies in your Company for several years.

Proofs were completed and checks delivered the same day and your Company did everything possible to effect a quick payment of claim.

Assuring you of my appreciation,

I remain

Yours very truly,



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JOHN F. DRYDEN, President

Waterways of the Empire State.

A WELCOME addition to their eleven previous volumes on New York State, its problems and resources, is the Buffalo Historical Society's handsome and exhaustive work, entitled "Waterways and Canal Construction in New York State," by Henry Wayland Hill, LL. D., edited by Frank H. Severance, secretary of the society. It is the most elaborate and most comprehensive work of its kind ever attempted, and reflects credit not only upon its author, but also upon the famous organization which fostered the publication. Dr. Hill has thoroughly investigated and mastered his subject, and, with the skill of an engineer, has presented it from every point of view, noting defects, praising creditable work, advancing theories and plans of real, practical value. He fortifies his arguments by numerous facts, figures, and historical references to show the value of the canal as a factor in the development of the State, and its probable continued usefulness if a liberal policy should be adopted. Published by the Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y. Price, in heavy gray paper wrappers, \$4; in vellum cloth, \$5.

+

Swift Justice for Kidnappers.

SUMMARY punishment has befallen the kidnappers of little Willie Whittle, of Sharon, Pa., whose case recently aroused interest throughout the entire country. James Boyle, who took the boy away, and who was the

chief offender in the affair, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, while Mrs. Boyle, as accessory after the fact, received a sentence of twenty-five years in the penitentiary and was fined \$5,000. Both the prisoners collapsed when their heavy sentences were announced. They later gave out a sensational and curious story, accusing a brother-in-law of Mr. Whittle of being the moving spirit in the abduction. This story found no credence anywhere, and it is believed that the convicted couple will have to serve out their terms. Aroused public sentiment everywhere now demands severe penalties for kidnappers.

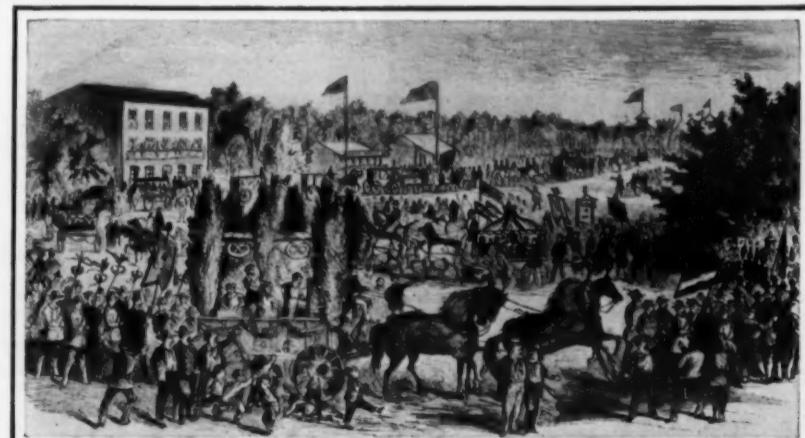
From the World of Sport.

(Continued from page 491.)

on July 5, have been decided on by the regatta committee and issued in circular form. The contest will be under the flags of the Albany and Colonial Yacht Clubs. Boats entered must not be less than twenty-five nor more than forty feet in length, and must carry a crew of not less than four persons. The distance to be covered is 135.7 statute miles.

Bobby Vaughn, who for two seasons played second base for the Princeton team and who was elected captain of the 1909 nine, but was not allowed to play because of faculty restrictions, has been signed by the New York American League Club at a salary said to be the largest ever paid to a college player, and will join the team on June 15. Manager Stallings has beaten several major league clubs in getting this player, who was one of the greatest fielders and batters who ever wore the orange and black. When the New York Americans heard that Vaughn would not be allowed to play with Princeton this year on account of faculty restrictions they got a promise from him that should he turn professional he would give them the first chance at his services, which he originally valued at \$300 a month. Other clubs stepped in and bid higher, with the result that the contract he signed last week calls for \$800 a month, or \$4,800 a season. Detroit was hot after Vaughn, and President Frank Navin recently came here and tried to get him.

(Continued on page 498.)



A JOYOUS MAY-DAY FESTIVAL OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.
CURIOUS FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION AT THE VOLKFEST AT NEW ORLEANS, IN 1859,
PARTICIPATED IN BY A MULTITUDE OF GERMAN CITIZENS.
Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, May 28, 1859, and copyrighted.

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Bitters

A delicious cordial
and the best known
tonic. Agrees with
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Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON, widely known Southern authoress, at Mobile, Ala., May 9th, aged 74.

Rev. Dr. William Allen Johnson, noted theologian and writer, at Colorado Springs, Col., May 11th, aged 76.

Bishop Charles B. Galloway, distinguished divine and publicist, active in fight for prohibition, at Jackson, Miss., May 12th, aged 60.

Edgar Thompson, American king of a Fiji island, in the Fiji Islands, May 10th.

Joachim Andersen, noted musician and composer, at Copenhagen, Denmark, May 8th.

Father Laurence J. Vaughan, noted Roman Catholic priest, Shakespearian lecturer, playwright, and actor, at DuBois, Pa., May 10th, aged 45.

Jose Arango, former vice-president and secretary of foreign affairs, republic of Panama, at Panama, May 10th, aged 68.

William L. Penfield, former judge of Circuit Court in Indiana, solicitor of State Department under Secretary Hay, noted diplomat and statesman, at Washington, May 9th, aged 63.

Dr. Anthony N. Jannaris, noted authority on modern Greek, identified with two Cretan insurrections, lecturer, author and historian, at sea en route to America, April 29th, aged 57.

Think Hard

IT PAYS TO THINK ABOUT FOOD.

The unthinking life some people lead often causes trouble and sickness, illustrated in the experience of a lady in Fond du Lac, Wis.

"About four years ago I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, always having eaten whatever I liked, not thinking of the digestible qualities. This indigestion caused palpitation of the heart so badly I could not walk up a flight of stairs without sitting down once or twice to regain breath and strength.

"I became alarmed and tried dieting, wore my clothes very loose, and many other remedies, but found no relief.

"Hearing of the virtues of Grape-Nuts and Postum, I commenced using them in place of my usual breakfast of coffee, cakes, or hot biscuit; and in one week's time I was relieved of sour stomach and other ills attending indigestion. In a month's time my heart was performing its functions naturally and I could climb stairs and hills and walk long distances.

"I gained ten pounds in this short time, and my skin became clear and I completely regained my health and strength. I continue to use Grape-Nuts and Postum, for I feel that I owe my good health entirely to their use.

"I like the delicious flavor of Grape-Nuts, and by making Postum according to directions it tastes similar to mild, high-grade coffee." "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Awakening.

(Continued from page 494.)

section of Saskatchewan and Alberta, he can get an extra one hundred and sixty acres from the government at \$3 per acre; and when these one hundred and sixty acres of land are under cultivation, with good barns and a residence on them, this man's taxes will not exceed \$10 or \$15 a year.

Another element that is having much, and is going to have more, to do with the Yankee descent on Canadian farm lands is the new interest that is being given to farming. With the agricultural extension work that is being so widely carried on, with some of the best thinkers of the day devoting their faculties to the study of soils and seeds and the perfecting of methods, with the successful efforts the universities are making to get students into their agricultural departments, the number of young men who choose the city in which to make a start in life is diminishing. There has been for some time a small, steady movement back from the city—a reaction from the wearying rush of the crowded places. This movement will be stronger and swifter because of the new vitality that is being put into the science of agriculture. It is a natural movement, too—the movement back to the land. Nothing could speak louder of artificiality than the crowded and crowding layers of humanity that make up so many districts of the large cities. What a way it is to live! No bit of the "first mother" for your own; no portion of the bending sky, unobscured by heavy veils of intervening smoke; no pure, sweet, healing air to take into your lungs—the giving up of three of the best things this old world offers us a chance at.

The application of scientific methods to farming, under special conditions of soil and climate, has been, and is being, carried out in the province of Alberta on a scale of magnitude and with a promise of results probably unequalled elsewhere on the globe. What is known as the Bow River valley irrigation block, near Calgary, comprises three million acres. When the work is completed it will have a network of canals measuring about a thousand miles.

The misconceptions as to Canada's climate formed a very positive element in the long delay in her development, and to this day it is a subject on which there is the most surprising ignorance. Who, for instance, not having been there, credits the statement that there are no sleighs in Medicine Hat, or reads without a smile of that city's plans for supplying all the West with roses, or believes that the wind blows warm in November, and the sun shines from blue skies at Christmas, and the spring comes with soft airs and the flash of bird wings and the smile of blossoms—in Medicine Hat, the maligned?

In Vermilion, up in the Peace River country, seven hundred miles north of the United States, four hundred miles south of the Arctic Circle, six hundred and fifty miles west of Hudson Bay, they raise excellent vegetables and grain of the best. As long ago as the centennial at Philadelphia Peace River wheat was a winner of prizes. When we learn enough of these things we shall cease to think that the climate begins to deteriorate just north of the place wherein we happen to live. In western Canada it is the Chinook wind that comes through the gaps in the mountains and sets our ancient theories at naught. And it was Colonel A. D. Davidson, a Canadian who had lived most of his life in the United States, who, in discovering this, set in motion the great northward migration and won for himself the title of "Father of the American Invasion."

It is a fact that must be reckoned with, this awakening of the big country to the north of the republic. No other important part of the world is coming so rapidly into activities whose effects are bound to make themselves felt in the United States. Its development is being fostered by the far-seeing statesmen who are administering the Canadian government; and the people themselves in this newer West, largely American and English, are animated to the full by that spirit of ambition and enterprise which its possibilities, its largeness, and its freedom have spread abroad upon it.

Where Every Prospect Pleases

Canadian
Pacific Railway Lands

Why don't you sell your high-priced land, and buy rich Central Alberta land **along new lines of railway**

At \$8.00 to \$15.00 per Acre?

Are you farming for pleasure or profit? If for profit, consider this: Your \$150 land may raise from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat per acre. Farmers in fertile Central Alberta are raising from twenty to forty bushels per acre. The cost of growing is no more. The price you and the Alberta farmer receive is practically the same. The Alberta farmer is consequently making about twenty times as much on the money he has invested as you are making on yours. Is it any wonder that American farmers are flocking to Alberta? These lands along our new lines in Central Alberta will yield bumper crops of wheat, oats and all small grains, and their equal cannot be found for mixed farming, stock raising and dairying. Remember that these lands are located

Along New Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway

You can sell 80 acres of \$150 land and buy outright a whole section of the choicest land in Alberta, ideally located, pay all your moving expenses, and have enough money left to build your house and barns and fence your new farm. Or if you are now a **renter**, you can pay down from \$200.00 to \$300.00 for a choice quarter section along the new lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and pay for it out of the crops you raise.

For instance, on a 160-acre farm at \$10.00 an acre you would make a cash payment of only \$239.70; then there would be only the interest of \$81.62 at the end of the first year, and after that nine annual installments of \$200.00.

The man with considerable money and the man with only a small bank account will find opportunity, health and happiness in this land where every prospect pleases.

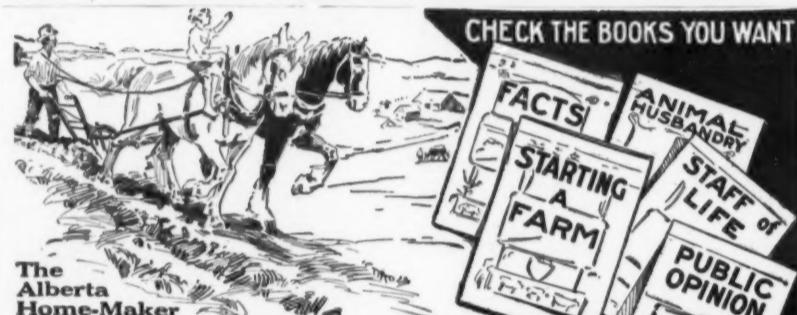
We are sending a map of Central Alberta **tree** to all who want a farm in this part of the world's best agricultural section, so write today for free map, price-list and our easy payment plan of selling Alberta lands.

Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department,
Desk No. 33, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

F. T. Griffin, Land Commissioner.

J. L. Doupe, Asst. Land Commissioner.

CENTRAL ALBERTA



The Alberta Home-Maker

"My First Crop Paid For My Home"

HARD HEADED FARMERS of long experience and young men raised on farms in the States, who have come to sunny Southern Alberta to make their homes "on the crops," are writing hundreds of such letters as these to their friends—

Gleichen, Alberta, Can., Oct. 17, 1908.
My Alberta Red winter wheat, sown on **sod breaking** has yielded 50 bushels per acre of No. 2 Hard, weighed 56 pounds to the bushel. Sold at 78 cents, Will pay for my land with this MARCELLA BOLINGER.

Mr. Bolinger came from Colorado. Write to him if you wish but be sure to tell us to any of our free books shown here—We'll send you such facts as will cause you to inquire to him. There is a fascinating interest in such letters as these from the actors: mostly young families on homes that the **crops have paid for** in from 1 to 2 or 3 years—clear. Read this—Bryce Wright of Calgary writes about one of his places—"I plowed up 40 acres and put in a crop that I sold in the fall for \$100 more than the 160 acres cost me."—(See our book, "Public Opinion" for the rest of his letter.) Also—Albert Huffman, who writes Nov. 7, '08—"Many settlers on our farms were paid for their land with the **sod** **on this year**." Mr. Huffman is from Pendleton, Ore., and is now on his 160 acres that he bought after investigating every good land offer in the States.

Get all the facts now. Decide what to do after investigating thoroughly. That costs you absolutely nothing. Thousands of people in the United States are writing us and securing choice reservations for home farms. Don't delay a day longer. Write and investigate this splendid new opportunity. Just ask for one or more of these books.

Let the Crops Pay For Your Home in the Famous Bow River Valley in

Sunny Southern Alberta

On Our New Guaranteed Crop-Payment-Plan

"No crops—no pay." If you can't come at once we will start operations on your farm under contract to break, cultivate and seed such parts of your lands as you wish and start the crops so that by the time you wish to come here your crop will be ready to be harvested so that you will get the profits.

\$1.50 to \$2.00 Per Acre Down—the Balance To Be Paid For Out Of Your Crops

Climate ideal for homes. Splendid transportation facilities—Good Roads—Quick cash markets—Good Schools, Churches and neighbors, permanent water supply, making good crop certainty. Under agreement, pay out of your crops for your land—"No crops—no pay"—and more easily and quickly own clear title to a farm which will earn you more money for life than in any place else on this Continent and make you independent. Send your name today to me and say which books you want—

J. S. DENNIS, Assistant to 2nd Vice-President

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Colonization Dept. 285 9th Ave. West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Which of
These 5 Free Books Tell-
ing About Our Home-
Making Plan in Sunny
Southern Alberta, Do You
Want?

Write at once for the books you want—low price—maps—descriptions and all facts about our guaranteed crop-payment-plan which practically makes you a partner of the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.—"No crops—no pay."

No. 1—"FACTS"—72-pages illustrated, showing agricultural conditions in Southern Alberta, and the famous Bow River Valley on Soil, Climate, Conservation Farms, the production of cereals, Alfalfa, Timothy, Stock Raising, etc.

No. 2—"STARTING A FARM"—on the amount of capital required to start a farm in Southern Alberta. It also shows the advantages that a farm here offers the tyro in the place to raise his family and acquire wealth. No question that the city resident might ask but is answered.

No. 3—"ANIMAL HUSBANDRY"—on diversified farming and stock raising. This book gives the business aspect of the industry. Shows that live stock feeding and dairy production on the rich alfalfa meadows there lead to certain success.

No. 4—"STAFF OF LIFE"—a 45-page book dealing with winter wheat production, giving land values, market, expert opinions, and comparative crop statistics.

No. 5—"PUBLIC OPINION CONCERNING THE BOW RIVER VALLEY"—a 40-page publication giving the opinions of the most prominent writers on the country, coupled with the statements of farmers actually settled on the land.

**Write Today For All
Facts, Prices and Free
Books.**

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

Now ready, 1909 edition of the famous "Richard's Poor Almanack," the hit of 1908. Beautifully bound and illustrated humorous book. Sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.

It's Your Inning for an Outing!

One half the pleasure of a vacation depends in a choice of the right place; the other half depends on the choice of the right method in reaching it.

MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS

The new 1909 Lackawanna Vacation Book shows where to go and how to go, with a list of hotels, boarding-houses, rates, railroad fares, etc.; 110 pages beautifully illustrated.

Send Free for 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address George A. Culley, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, Dept. 30, 90 West St., New York City.

Lackawanna Railroad

The Magnificent New **Hoffman House**
MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK
Absolutely Fireproof

The finest type of modern hotel architecture in New York. Beautifully furnished. Comfort and luxurious ease. Located in the very heart of New York, where all the life and fashion of the metropolis centre. Room \$1.50 and \$2.00. Room and Bath \$2.50 and upward. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5.00. Service and cuisine far famed for their excellency. Delightful music afternoon and evening. Send for particulars and hand-some booklet.

A. A. CADDAGAN
Managing Director

WE WANT AGENTS
to sell our Guaranteed Household Cutlery, Silverware, etc. Over 2,000 fast sellers in over 100 cities. We teach you how to make \$5 to \$10 a day. Outfit Free. Start quick—write today.

THOMAS MFG. CO., 1916 Barney Block, Dayton, O.

Pure good old RED TOP RYE

FERNAND WESTHEIMER & SONS
CINCINNATI, O. LOUISVILLE, KY. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

A solitary ship of the Pacific Mail is now in this port of Hong-Kong waiting for a cargo. The ships of this company have a semimonthly schedule. And we learn that this great company, which is represented through Mr. Harriman's sagacity by the Southern and Union Pacific systems, has been obliged to sail a number of its ships under the Japanese flag, so little encouragement does our government give to American ships. One cannot resist the thought that had the late administration given the energy to the development of our merchant marines that it put into the destruction of our commerce by attacks upon corporate forms of business, it would have attained to greater fame, and the United States would now be competing for a share of the carrying trade of the world, and opening up for her laborers, mechanics, and merchants new export markets. What Germany has done we could do if we would turn from our introspective self-righteousness for a while and seize our opportunities on the oceans.

Germany, with her practically insular

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. Fifty cents per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. For home and office.



Rebuild Your Overworked Physique Into Sturdy Strength and Vigor

How often do you come home at night too dogged tired to even respond to the pleasant reception awaiting you? Life's struggle becomes more and more intense as the twentieth century progresses. Mentally and physically you must conserve your energies, build up your strength and equip yourself for the test. You must have sleep, good digestion, steady nerves, bone and muscle, clear mind. These can be secured, maintained and enhanced by the use of

Pabst Extract The Best Tonic

Being an extract of rich barley malt and choicest hops, it furnishes nourishment in predigested form and acts as a tonic. A desire for food is stimulated and power furnished the system to draw quicker, better and greater energy from what you eat. At the same time the gentle, soothing effects of the hops restore your nerves to their normal state. Peaceful and refreshing sleep is induced, the brain strengthened and new life given to the tired muscles.

Physicians of repute everywhere are constantly vouching for the merits of Pabst Extract, The "Best" Tonic, by recommending it to strengthen the weak and build up the overworked; to relieve insomnia and conquer dyspepsia; to help the anaemic and aid the nervous; to assist nursing mothers and invigorate old age.

Order a Dozen from Your Local Druggist Today
A Library Slip, good for Books and Magazines, is packed with each bottle.
Booklet and Picture "Baby's First Adventure" sent free on request.

PABST EXTRACT CO. **DEPT. 46** **MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

conditions, is disputing with Great Britain the trade of South America, South Africa, and the Orient. Her great North German Lloyd lines are giving the Peninsula and Oriental, that famous old monopoly, a bad case of fever and chills. All of the insolent independence of the Peninsula and Oriental has departed, and most attentive address is paid to the travelers of the far East. The German line is crowded with passengers and freight from New York through all ports around to Yokohama. Germany follows England's plan of rational laws and subsidy.

The United States could not have worse laws or more obstructive conditions than those which now embarrass our merchant marine. With her vast seaboard and an endless resource for trade, she is less often seen and far less felt than Holland or Norway in foreign seas. This is not a matter of mere national pride to a few touring Americans. It has intensely practical phases. The time is coming when we must have an outlet into the wide world for the work of our craftsmen and the products of our farms. It is a silly policy that protects a few laborers and mechanics interested in ship construction and seamanship and leaves our export trade to foreign ships. We are building a great canal with scarcely a merchant ship to sail through it. We are very benevolent to other nations to furnish them, by the expenditure of hundreds of millions, a way between the two great oceans that wash our shores. We never shall lead the merchant marine of the world through that canal if we continue the policy that has brushed our ships off the oceans.

JAMES R. DAY,
Chancellor of Syracuse University.
Hong-Kong, China, April 22d, 1909.

WONDERFUL SIGHTS.

I've never seen a copper mine,
Nor yet the deep-blue moon;
But I have seen a monkey shine,
And seen a human spoon.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.

NOT JUST THE ORDINARY KIND The Whittier Inn

Sea Gate, New York Harbor
On the Ocean and near the City
Located in a Beautiful Residential Private Park
OPEN ALL THE YEAR



A refined, quiet, high-class hotel catering to people of discrimination. It appeals particularly to Automobiles. Easily accessible from Manhattan via Brooklyn Electrics; by hourly private boat to and from the Battery, N. Y., or by automobile via Ocean Parkway and other fine roads. Bus service. Excellent beach for bathing. Shower baths, dressing rooms, etc., in hotel. Tennis, rowing, sailing, etc. Three near-by cottages with hotel service afford exclusive accommodations. Booklet and rates upon application.

L. W. WHITTIER, Prop.

ME-GRIM-INE

FOR ALL FORMS OF
HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA
Write for a Free Trial Box.
The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO.,
Sold by Druggists
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Established 1869

Collars and Cuffs
BARKER BRAND
MADE OF LINEN
14 SIZES 15¢ TWO FOR 25¢ 34 SIZES

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS RETOUCH YOUR NEGATIVES

I can teach you successfully by mail. My system is so easily mastered that with the aid of a few lessons you can improve your work 50%. For full particulars write

Rawling's School of Retouching, 403 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.

100 SEGARMAKERS \$2.90 FAVORITES

FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU.



I call them "Segarmaker's Favorites" because they are the kind my cigar makers smoke. Clear, clean, LONG LEAF HAVANA FILLER—nothing but Havana. They are not handsome looking cigars—they are roughly made, no bands, no pretty pictures on the boxes. You get them fresh off the bench. This is one of my greatest values. It's a cigar you can't duplicate at retail for less than 15c. I buy and sell for cash. I go to Cuba regularly, buy my tobacco direct from the grower, and pay him long before the tobacco reaches the U. S. Custom House, and that's the reason I undersell everybody. The man who buys and sells on credit cannot compete with me.

THIS PRICE APPLIES ONLY TO YOUR FIRST ORDER FOR NOT MORE THAN 100.

None sold at this "get acquainted" price after June 30th.

Orders from old customers will be filled only at regular prices (as per 1909 price-list). You need not order a hundred to start—order 50 for \$1.45, or even 25 for 75c. It's all the same to me. PUT ME TO A TEST—smoke as many as you like—smoke them all, for that matter, and if you then tell me that you didn't get all you expected, I'll return your money and ask no question. You can't go wrong.

MORTON R. EDWIN, Dept. 40, 64-66 and 67-69 West 125th Street, New York

Make checks payable to Edwin Cigar Co.

References: Dun's, Bradstreet's, The State Bank of N. Y.

INCHES	1	2	3	4	5

From the World of Sport.

(Continued from page 495.)

Vaughn is twenty-five years old and is a fast and heady player. He was the best college second baseman in the East last year, and would have been so rated had he been allowed to play this season. He is a left-handed batter, and hit over the .400 mark in his college career.

William Paul, the sophomore distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania, broke the collegiate and inter-collegiate record for the two-mile run recently on Franklin Field. He covered the distance in 9m. 28s. The record, made by Rowe, of the University of Michigan, in 1907, was 9m. 34.4-5s.

Jennings' Tigers are certainly the luckiest team in baseball. Recently they beat the Browns with only four hits against the Mound City's eleven, while Jennings' crew had three errors chalked up against them. The Browns played a clean fielding game.

The Intercollegiate Swimming Association has amended the constitution so as to make impossible a repetition of the situation of this season when the swimmers of Yale and Princeton were compelled to keep in training from Easter week till early in May. This season Yale led the water polo teams up to the time the intercollegiate swimming championship took place. Subsequent to that meet Princeton and Pennsylvania held a dual meet in which the Tigers won at water polo. That made Princeton tie with Yale for first place, each team having won four games and lost one. Yale had previously defeated Princeton, 3 goals to 0, in their dual meet. Princeton believed that its team was entitled to play off with Yale for the title. The Swimming Association decided that hereafter the season is to end with the intercollegiate championships, which are to be held on the third Saturday preceding Good Friday. Should there be any ties they may be played off in the intervening three weeks, so that none of the swimming or water polo matches will go over into the second term.

Your old friend, Honus Wagner, is proving himself better than ever as a base stealer. His stunt recently, when he pilfered second, third, and then home, will probably stand as a record for the season.

"Stony" McGlynn, the former Cardinal twirler, on whom all National League clubs waived claim, is pitching grand ball for Milwaukee. In the first four games he pitched this season, he got away with a shut-out every time.

Rowing Coach Jim Kennedy, of Yale University, recently instituted a general shake-up in the Eli crews. Baker has been shifted from No. 5 in the second boat to No. 5 in the first boat. Wodell, who formerly rowed at No. 5, will take Brainard's place at No. 3, and the latter will be shifted to the same position in the second boat. The freshman crews have had a shake-up. In the first boat Stout has been put in at No. 2, Tucker going to No. 4 and York to No. 6. Paul being dropped to the second boat. Emmett has been shifted from bow of the second boat to bow in the first, and Warmoth has been placed at stroke in the first boat.

As a result of a notice given out by the National Baseball Commission, the major league baseball clubs can carry as many players as they desire during the playing season, and they will not have to limit their reserve lists during the "off season." This came about through the failure of Presidents O'Brien and Powers, of the American Association and Eastern League respectively, to ratify and approve the revised national agreement which was submitted to them.

In the first tennis tournament in which representatives of the Naval Academy have ever been entered, the midshipmen won from Dickinson by taking all three matches in singles.

The date set for the convention of the National

BETTER THAN EVER HIGH LIFE BEER MILLER-MILWAUKEE

Bowling Association, to be held in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, New York City, is May 29.

There will be accommodations for 500 delegates. Jack Miller, who has electrified Pittsburgh fans by his heavy batting and brilliant performances at second base for the Pirates, is a Newark boy. Chief Stallings thought he had the youngster lassoed last summer when he was playing with the Eastern team in the Atlantic League, but a Pittsburgh scout jumped in and took Miller away. Stallings carried the case to the national commission, but the big tribunal decided that Miller belonged to Pittsburgh.

At this writing the New York Giants are next to last in the National League race and for several reasons.

First, because Manager McGraw has been out of the game most of the spring on account of a sore hand, and without him the team seldom plays No. 1 ball. With Mac again on the coaching line the Giants will probably go back into the first division before long. Second, the catching department is weak, mighty weak. The Indian Meyers is coming along nicely and will be a star some day, both behind the bat and with the war club. Schie is a disappointment. He hits well, but his errors are too numerous for an old-timer. All the New York catching staff bunched are not as good as one Bresnahan, Seymour and Donlin are needed in the field. McCormick's work in left is sad to behold. But one of the worst mistakes was the selection of Tenney for captain. He is the hardest working man on the team, a fine fellow and a fighter from the first to the last inning, but he is hot-headed and has an awful tongue when on the field. The roasting he will give a player who makes a mistake Tenney probably thinks is deserved, but he is making himself so mighty unpopular with his club mates and the fans, and the game "Bugs" Raymond lost to Chicago recently can almost be laid entirely to Tenney's bitter reproaches. Raymond made a mistake in going after an infield ball and Tenney started in to roast him openly near the center of the diamond and so that every fan was wise. This rattled "Bugs" and his mistakes and Tenney's scoldings grew more frequent until the game was lost.

As we said before, Fred is a good fellow and means well, but his unpopularity with his players was the reason Boston let him go. He talks too much in New York right now. A pat on the back and a word of encouragement generally go a long way further than a figurative kick on the shins backed up by growls and scoldings.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.



A NOVEL CONTEST IN THE ORIENT.

MEN FROM AMERICAN WARSHIPS ENGAGED IN A JINRICKISHA RACE ON THE COURSE AT HONG KONG.—*Mee Cheung*.

YACHTING COMFORTS

From the wide deep's placid bosom comes a breath of salt sea air. Under canopies on the decks yachting parties of merrymakers seek refreshment in the Julep, the High Ball or any mild form of stimulant.



HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

will make the best because it is a pure whiskey

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.

WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

"Fortunes in Pebbles"

is the title of a little book which will be sent upon request, absolutely free, to any one who has saved up a few hundred dollars.

"FORTUNES IN PEBBLES" interestingly tells the story of one of the most profitable industries in the world.

It's a story about pebble phosphate, and of hitherto poor people in the Southland, who have become millionaires in this business. The business has been in the hands of a very few men, who made their fortunes and said mighty little about it.

I tell you in "FORTUNES IN PEBBLES" how you too may make money from PEBBLES with perfect safety.

The story has a business object. It may appear a trifle mercenary, for it tells something about the great South Florida Phosphate Company. Every man and woman who desires to better his or her finances should read it—you may profit handsomely if you act upon its advice.

All I desire in advance is that you tell me about how much money you could afford for an interest in the richest deposit of pebble phosphate in Florida, provided that I show you that it would be to your best interests to join me.

Address your letter to me personally, THOMAS G. GAYLORD, Pres't, SOUTH FLORIDA PHOSPHATE COMPANY, 47 Exchange Place, New York City. You may merely say, send me "FORTUNES IN PEBBLES." If your letter calls for reply, I will answer it personally the day it is received.

Jasp...
Eve...
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ment,

THE

Soda Cracker Logic

Any baker can make an ordinary soda cracker — but to produce Uneeda Biscuit requires the specially fitted bakeries of the

NATIONAL
BISCUIT
COMPANY

All soda crackers are food. But there is only *one* soda cracker highest in food value as well as best in freshness. Of course, *that* soda cracker is

Uneeda Biscuit 5¢

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 490.)

Evidences of returning prosperity offer justification for my belief in higher rates for money. One of the reasons for the long-continued low rate has been the business depression. As the latter is relieved, the demand for money for legitimate enterprises will increase and will tend to a rise in interest rates. I look for such a rise especially if the crops are good, and we may anticipate it before the opening of fall or possibly within two months. A failure or a partial failure of the crops, which is always possible after a succession of good crop years, would also work for lower prices. It therefore seems to me that those who have a good profit, and who are not holding stocks purely for investment, should not hesitate to take their profits with an expectation that an op-

portunity will present itself within two or three months to go into the market and buy again to advantage.

B., Lyons, New York: There is no reason why you should not get better than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with absolute safety, on your money. If your savings bank reduces the interest from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I advise you to put your savings in the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. certificates of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York. If you will write to them for their booklet on "The Safe Way to Save" you will be interested. There can be no question as to the solidity and strength of this great financial institution. I regard its certificates as good as those of any savings bank in the country, while they pay a better rate of interest.

U., Vancouver Bks., Wash.: The admission by the Steel Corporation that it is not charging off the customary amounts for depreciation and the confirmation of that fact in its reports during the depression justified the statement that dividends on the common were not earned excepting as a matter of bookkeeping. The remarkable strength disclosed by the Steel stocks in the face of the cut in prices and the proposed reduction in the tariff indicates support by powerful interests, or it may indicate absolute belief in the earning-power of this great corporation. It has certainly lived over the business depression thus far with superb ability and in face of conditions that were particularly depressing.

(Continued on page 502.)



A MAGNIFICENT NEW OCEAN LINER.

THE SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED "LOUNGE" OF THE 17,000-TON STEAMSHIP "LAPLAND," OF THE RED STAR LINE, LATELY PUT IN COMMISSION ON THE NEW YORK-DOVER-ANTWERP ROUTE—THE VESSEL HAS EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT AND HAS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 2,800 PASSENGERS.

ONCE upon a time a Man stood before his Desk and thought deeply. 'Neath his feet a kindly "Boss" had placed a Rubber Mat, for you see, the Man was a Good Workman laboring from early morn 'till late. A Wise Boss knows that long hours and press vibrations cause a bodily strain that even a Good Workman cannot stand—Hence the Kind Care. But the Workman realized that he did not stand on the Mat all day, that he moved about a great deal—so the Rubber was of little worth in one spot. Ruminating thusly, he conceived the Idea, could he but take with him the Rubber Mat on his short journeys about the room, all would be well. But how to do it?

The Elimination of Microbes by the Use of Live Rubber

When the Idea Germ enters Brain Cells of a Real Thinker, usually stray threads of thought are soon knitted into a Spider's Web of Results. Next morning the Man appeared bright and early in his old accustomed place, but the Rubber Mat was not there! Yet the Man moving about noiselessly, beamed his complete satisfaction, causing much speculation among his fellows. Prevailed upon to tell his secret, he showed upon the Heels of his shoes, two well formed pieces of Rubber, cut from the absent Mat. These were the first Rubber Heels—and Mr. Humphrey O'Sullivan had solved his problem! Back in the days when Humanity walked the green Earth barefoot, there was no need for Rubber Heels. But in this Era of Cement, Iron, Glass, Hardwood floors and Macadam Roads, the Human Frame is laboring under a Great Disadvantage. It is Sin against Humanity to slight one's Body. Your responsibility does not end with yourself, Posterity demands that you help preserve the Race. Every bit of Delicate Machinery that man produces carries with it springs, ball-bearings, shock absorbers, rubber tires and such like to lessen wear and tear, yet Man—the Inventor of things—places a bit of hard leather beneath his Heel and stamps his way along asphalt walks with never a thought for his own well-balanced Self. Be consistent! If you put a Shock-absorber on your Automobile to save its machinery, do as much for your own body!



O'Sullivan's
New, Live
Rubber Heels

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[Memorial Day, 1898.]

FLOWERS for the soldier dead to-day,
The lilac's purple plumes
From old New England gardens sweet,
Where late the springtime blooms,
All jeweled with the morning dew
Or heavy with the rain,
For him who wore a coat of blue
When numbered with the slain.

Flowers for the heroes laid to rest,
From Dixie's heart aglow
With golden summer's burning suns,
Magnolia buds of snow,
To whisper to the dust below
In uniform of gray,
A message from the mocking-bird
That sings so far away.

Flowers for the nation's true and brave,
The gallant souls that bore
The stars and stripes to victory
Upon a foreign shore;
For them the red and fragrant rose
Of all the blossoms queen,
And from the West a spray of pine
To keep their memories green.

Flowers for the Union's cherished dead,
And over them unfurled
The glorious flag of liberty,
The fairest in the world.
For peace has turned to spades and hoes
The bayonets and guns,
And North and South as brothers meet
Beside their buried sons.

MINNA IRVING.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

I HAVE often called my readers' attention to what life insurance does for man in general and for the husband in particular. As the season for June brides is approaching, it surely will not be out of place to emphasize the importance of safeguarding the home, by quoting from *Business*, of London, a few things that paper says life insurance does for the married man: "An old and established life-insurance company can preserve the family from want, it can lighten their load of care, it can build a barrier to the almshouse or against adventure, it can lay the foundation of home and independence, it can certify to a man's affectionate regard for his family, it can place his widow above the need of marrying for a home, it can add to a man's years by freeing him from anxiety about the future of his family, and it can heighten the esteem in which his wife and children hold him." If life insurance can do all these things for the home, why should not a man take out a policy in a good company at his earliest opportunity?

B., New York: I regard the Penn Mutual as one of the strongest as it is one of the oldest companies in existence. It compares favorably with the New York companies you mention.

P., Troy, N. Y.: The Bankers Life, of New York, is not one of the strongest companies but appears to be surmounting its vicissitudes, according to its last annual report, or at least making a determined effort to do so.

B., Susquehanna, Pa.: I have little faith in such propositions and the experience of other organizations of the kind has not always been satisfactory. I regard life insurance as a form of investment and it should never be coupled with speculation.

S., New York: All the leading companies have about the same rate of premium and there is not much difference in the benefits to the insured. Any of the strong New York, New England or other well established companies will give you satisfaction.

E., St. Cloud, Minn.: The Northwestern National has been in existence since 1885, and its report for 1908 showed 4,429 policies issued and revived and a fair surplus. It is by no means as large as the Mutual Benefit or Northwestern Mutual and comparison with them would hardly be fair.

H., Central Islip, L. I.: I do not recall the announcement of any reliable company that can give you an insurance policy for \$3,000 with weekly payments for sickness and accidents and at a premium of only \$5 per annum. If I saw such an advertisement I should take little stock in it.

Heriot

Where To Find the World's Buyers.

THE PROPOSITION for a permanent exhibition of American manufacturers in Europe is renewed by Consul Robert J. Thompson, at Hanover. He says that manufacturers of the United States are looking for markets in South America, but they will find more buyers for those markets in Hamburg and Paris than in New York. He also calls attention to the fact that buyers from Turkey, the Balkan and Transcaspian states, and from the east and west coasts of Africa visit European cities in large numbers at certain seasons of the year.



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Free Favors for Leslie's Readers.

WHERE shall you go this summer? Why not look over the various handy free catalogues at your leisure and see which place suits your time and purse best? Note these offers in to-day's issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY:

Would you like to go West? Write to W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager, Santa Fe System, 1115 L Railway Exchange, Chicago, and ask him to send you his free summer books or any one of them. They are entitled "A Colorado Summer," "California Summer Outings," "Yosemite" and the "Titan of Chasms." He will also send you special convention folders for the N. E. A. at Denver, G. A. R. at Salt Lake, the Elks at Los Angeles, and the Seattle Exposition.

Have you made up your mind to see the wonderful Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exposition some time during the summer? The St. Paul offers a round trip low fare of \$62 between Chicago and Tacoma, Portland, Victoria or Vancouver. Send for a descriptive folder, free, to F. A. Miller, G. P. A., Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

The home-seeker, the opportunity-hunter and the vacationist who want to see, learn and enjoy ought to get the three beautiful booklets sent without charge to any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who sends his name and two two-cent stamps to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., Northern Pacific R. R., Department V, St. Paul, Minn. Tell him what you want.

If you like a mountain or a lake resort get the beautiful 110-page illustrated vacation book. It will be sent you for ten cents to cover postage if you will address George A. Cullen, G. P. A., Lackawanna Railroad, Department 20, 90 West Street, New York City. This is a very handsome book.

Do you like fishing and camping? Have you ever been to the woodland paradise, Algonquin National

Park, Ontario? Learn all about it from the illustrated booklet with maps complete. It will be sent free if you will write for it to G. T. Bell, G. P. A., Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal, Can.

Before you start on your journey get a letter of credit instead of running the risk of carrying money. It costs very little and is safe and convenient. Write to Redmond & Co., 33 Pine Street, New York, and ask the cost of a letter of credit.

Among other attractive offers made to readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY in this issue are the following:

Four beautiful pictures in colors free with a description of the Standard Library of Natural History, to readers who will inclose ten cents for postage and wrapping, and who will have their money refunded if not satisfactory. Address the University Society, 44 East 23d Street, New York, and mention that you read LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Do you like farming? Get a 160-acre farm at ten dollars an acre on a cash payment of only \$239.70 with ten years to complete the purchase. These lands are in the famous fertile wheat fields of Central Alberta. A map, price list and particulars will be sent you without charge if you will write to the Canadian Pacific Railway Land Dept., Desk 33, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.

Good housekeepers know the usefulness of paraffine for making fruit jars air tight, for giving a polish to the floor, a gloss to starched things and making the washing easier. Write for a neat paraffine paper pad free. It will keep your flatirons from sticking. Address Standard Oil Company, New York, and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

If you are a smoker don't overlook the offer of twenty-five genuine Havana Filler cigars for 73 cents or 100 for \$2.90, direct from factory, and only a trial offer limited to 100. Write to Morton R. Edwin, Dept. 40, 64 West 125th Street, New York.

Get any one of five free books on home making and sunny Southern Alberta, telling how to start a farm and all about farming. Look at the ad. and pick out your book and then write to J. S. Dennis, Asst. to 2d Vice-President Canadian Pacific Railway, Colonization Dept. 285, 9th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta, Can.

Our readers scarcely know how reasonably they can get a high wheel auto car, fit for any road in the country. A few hundred dollars buys a satisfactory car. Look over the Automobile Catalogue which will be sent you free if you will write to the Schacht Manufacturing Co., 2725 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

No well-dressed man can be without the Boston garter. For comfort, convenience and economy it is worn all over the world. If he cannot find it at the store send 25 cents for a pair in cotton, or 50 cents for silk, to George Frost Co., Boston, Mass., and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

If you enjoy a hearty laugh send for the "Richard's Poor Almanack," a beautifully bound, illustrated, humorous book. Send ten cents for postage, and address White Rock, Flatiron Building, New York City.

Do you suffer from flat foot, broken arch, or weak instep? Then try an instep support or send 50 cents for a pair, stating the size of your shoe, to C & H Arch Shank Co., Dept. L, Brockton, Mass.

"Fortunes in Pebbles." If you want to know how to get them, write to Thomas G. Gaylord, President South Florida Phosphate Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York City, and ask him for his little book, which he offers to send to our readers free and which tells of "Fortunes in Pebbles."

If you want a real touring car that will go over any road, good or bad, that is perfect in every respect and of the highest class, beautiful in form and finish, don't fail to write for the catalogue describing touring cars, to the White Company, Cleveland, Ohio. This is a car that LESLIE'S WEEKLY does not hesitate to recommend.

"Baby's First Adventure." A booklet and picture free to any reader who will write to the Pabst Extract Co., Dept. 46, Milwaukee, Wis.

And these are not all the choicest or best offers made to our readers in this issue. Look over the announcements carefully and see what a variety of pleasant and profitable offers are made, and remember that you will have the promptest attention if, in writing, you will always mention that you are a reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1908, 20 cents; 1907, 30 cents, etc. **CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligation to know that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 499.)

M., Douglas, Wyo.: I regard Metropolitan L. of Chicago favorably.

Great Falls, Mont.: Anonymous communications not answered. Please read headnote.

B., Ironton, O.: I do not advise regarding mining stocks. All on your list are highly speculative.

J., Baltimore, Md.: I think well of the St. Louis Iron Mountain River and Gulf Div. as around 90.

B., Galesville, Wis.: I know nothing about the enterprise beyond what has been stated. It is not a Wall Street proposition.

F., Eule, Tex.: I do not recommend sugar or rubber plantation stocks, because nearly all of them are overcapitalized and very speculative.

Cinti Reader: Anonymous communications are not answered nor inquiries excepting in regard to Wall Street securities. Please read my headnote carefully.

L., Cincinnati: I deal only with Wall Street propositions. The enterprise to which you refer depends for its success upon its ability to meet constantly increasing competition. It appears to be in good hands.

H., Hudson, N. Y.: 1. I regard the Steel 5s as being well secured and command a good market. 2. I would not convert my telephone bonds at present. 3. I think well of the S. P. convertible 4s from speculative standpoint.

F. A., New Jersey: Well-established banking and brokerage firms members of the New York Stock Exchange, can be dealt with as safely as any other business concern can. Failures of such houses are reported so rarely that when one occurs it causes a sensation.

J., Forest City, Pa.: While the market is at a high level the public is not buying. If it should come in, a considerable advance might follow before a decided break. I would take a good profit whenever I could get it and not get into the market too deeply at present.

S., Rochester, N. Y.: 1. If the revival in business comes with good crops, industrial stocks like Steel will be benefited. A bad crop year would set things back. I have always advised against short sales of Steel. 2. A combination of copper producers, which is not improbable, would give a more permanent character to the industry. This probably accounts for Amalgamated's strength.

H., Fayetteville, N. C.: 1. Leading brokers buy active stocks on margin. The margin must depend on the market's condition. 2. Try J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York City. 3. For a long pull Standard Oil at 675 is as attractive as K. C. S. prof. at 73. 4. The quarterly dividend of Standard Oil is not fixed at a regular figure. It does not cover much more than half the net earnings, it is said.

M., Pittsfield, Mass., Stung, Syracuse, N. Y., F., Thorp, Wis., and H., Fort Sheridan, Ill.: It is claimed that the Belknap business is profitable and that the creditors can be paid in due time if they will consent to the extension offered. A genuine effort in this direction coming at a time when more prosperous conditions are expected ought to be successful and for that reason is being encouraged, I hear, by many creditors.

G., Berkeley, Cal.: As the headnote to my department shows, I give information only regarding securities dealt in on Wall Street. No financial reports of the two propositions you refer to are available.

The success of any industrial enterprise depends upon the skill with which its affairs are conducted, as well as upon its ability to control a satisfactory working capital. It is always well to inquire concerning these if you contemplate an investment.

G., Boston, Mass.: 1. The statement is true that more money has been made in New York real estate than in the New York stock market in the past ten years. 2. The New York Realty Owners sell its stock at \$100 a share, paying dividends on the stock and allotting to it its surplus, estimating that both of these will yield 13 per cent. annually, dependent, of course, on the rise in New York real estate. If you will write to the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York, for their "Booklet No. 18," it will give you the facts in detail.

C. B. A., Wisconsin: The Allis-Chalmers and the Bethlehem Steel bonds are not, strictly speaking, in the investment class. If they were they would sell higher. They are what might be called a business man's speculation. A railroad bond like the Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s or the San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s would be safer. The new 5 per cent. bonds of the American Ice Company selling around 90 are secured by real estate, and as the issue is small and the life of the bond short, they are well regarded as a temporary investment and not the purchaser over 7 per cent.

Banker, San Antonio, Tex.: Some leading dealers in bonds who make a specialty of high-class securities send out a weekly quotation list of bond offers. This shows the rate of interest, the character of the bond, the amount offered for sale, the price, and the rate of interest they will yield. To a banker or one who makes frequent investments in gilt-edged securities, such a list is of the greatest value. One of the best of these lists is published by the Guarantee Trust Company, of 28 Nassau Street, New York. It will be sent you if you will write to that company for it and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

P., Providence, R. I.: I know of no municipal bond issued by any large city in the United States which yields more than between 4 and 5 per cent. The bonds of the city of Lima, Peru, now offered for public subscription, net the investor over 7.3 per cent.—a very large return for a municipal bond. Another unusual feature is the fact that they are issued in denominations as small as \$50. A full description will be sent you if you will write to Fuller & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York City, for their "Circular No. 706," describing the 8 per cent. gold bonds offered by the city of Lima.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1909.

Six Per Cent., Des Moines, Ia.: The 6 per cent. bonds to which you allude are issued in denominations as small as \$100 and have the guarantee of the American Waterworks and Guaranty Company, of Pittsburgh. They are known as "irrigation bonds," and have been attracting the attention of investors more and more of late. I could not give you the details, but you will find them in the illustrated book, "Irrigation and What It Has Done for the West." A copy will be sent you without charge if you will write for it to "Department N" J. S. and W. S. Kuhn, investment bankers, Bank for Savings Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

S., Hagerstown, Md.: 1. I cannot advise about distant local traction securities, because I have no means of examining their statements. It would be more difficult to dispose of such securities than those listed on Wall Street, in case you sought to realize in an emergency. Local traction bonds are not as highly regarded as they were before the demand for public control of local utilities was so general. 2. I would not advise short sales of Steel or Pennsylvania or anything else, because, while stocks seem to be altogether too high, a bullion sentiment prevails in most brokers' offices. The time will come, in my judgment, perhaps before long, when at an opportune moment the leaders of the bear element will appear and plan for a raid on the market.

L., Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. It was said that the city of Gary was being built by the Steel Corporation entirely from its surplus funds, but it is now reported that the latter has sold over \$12,000,000 of its bond holdings and used the proceeds for new construction. I do not believe that during the hard times the dividends paid by the steel trust have been fully earned, if customary charges for depreciation were made. 2. It will do you no harm to read everything on finance that you come across, if you feel that you are deficient in knowledge of Wall Street's ways. 3. I presume you refer to the book known as "The Law of Financial Success." It is advertised to be sent to my readers for ten cents by the Fiduciary Company, 1069 Tacoma Building, Chicago, Ill., with an offer to refund the money if you do not like the book.

G., Augusta, Ga.: 1. Some brokers will buy small or fractional lots at the same price at which hundred share lots are bought and sold, but as a rule a little more may have to be paid. It would be much safer to buy a less number of shares and pay for them than to take on a hundred shares on such a slender margin that a break of a few points would wipe you out. 2. The meaning of "Odd Lots" is a smaller number of shares than a hundred. 3. You can buy one share. If you pay \$120 for one share of Southern Pacific common you will receive the dividends. The present dividend is \$6 per year. 4. Your questions are answered fairly in a circular which will be sent you without charge if you will write to John Muir & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, and ask for their "Odd Lot Circular B."

C., New Rochelle, N. Y.: 1. The extent of a recession depends on the acuteness of the operating causes, but usually when the market drops off from 3 to 5 points sharply with no particularly disturbing conditions it is safe to buy for an advance. If good reasons for the decline appear it may be carried on as far as from 6 to 10 points, but usually after a market has declined continuously for a couple of days it is a purchase. 2. I would not be in a hurry to get into the market after it had a long-continued advance. The chances are then in favor of a decline. 3. Those who hold stocks "for a long pull" are ready to stand by them for six months, a year or longer until they get a satisfactory profit. When the drop in Lake Superior Corporation carried that stock down to 6 I advised my readers not to sacrifice it. Those who held the stock patiently through all the long period of depression in it, extending over two years, have had the satisfaction of seeing it suddenly rise to over thirty. This is one instance of a profit in a long pull. 4. A fair profit is always a good thing to take, but I am inclined to believe that you will do better by holding your American Ice a little longer, but in this matter you must be your own judge.

Gambler, Buffalo, N. Y.: If you really mean what you say and want simply to gamble in Wall Street because you think it is a fairer game than you get at cards or dice, you had better begin in a smaller way than you suggest, especially as you are not familiar with the operations of Wall Street. I do not believe in gambling and think you would be more successful if you would not pick out a stock at random, but if you would give as much study as you can to some stock or class of stocks and buy with an understanding of conditions and prospects. If you simply pick out a stock that seems to be very cheap, you may be in danger of being called upon to pay an assessment, and, as in the case of Great Western common, it may be as much as \$15 a share. You would do better if you would buy some of the low-priced dividend payers, for these will take care of the interest charges on your account. Remember that interest must be paid on the balance you owe to the broker when you buy on a margin. J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co. are among the members of the New York Stock Exchange who buy fractional lots on a margin, and will send you a daily letter of advice on market conditions. If you will write to that firm at 66 Broadway, New York, and ask for their "Circular A-22," you will find information in it that will be helpful.

JASPER. NEW YORK, May 20, 1909.

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has hardly commenced its growth. OUR PROPERTIES have increased already in value many times their cost, and in FOURTEEN YEARS have yielded large profits and produced an undivided \$765,000 surplus.

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We have trained hundreds of men who had no former experience as salesmen and who formerly earned from \$25 to \$75 per month to be Traveling Salesmen and assisted them to secure positions on the road when they have since earned from \$100 to \$200 per month and expenses. We will do the same for you. Our Course in Practical Salesmanship is endorsed by Salesmen of leading firms everywhere. We maintain the largest Free Employment Bureau in the world with offices in five cities, and receive hundreds of calls for Salesmen. Our graduates earn big money for them get results. If you want to increase your earnings and enter the most pleasant, best paid profession on earth our Free Book "A Knight of the Grid" will show you how. Write nearest office for it today. Dept. 188 NATIONAL SALESMAN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION, New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco.

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Think of setting away full fruit jars at preserving time, every jar air-tight.

You can do it—you need not lose the contents of a jar if you'll simply dip the caps and rubber sealing rings, after closing, in hot

Pure Refined PARAFFINE

as the final step in the preserving process. Nothing makes so perfect a seal as this, and nothing is more easily done.

Always keep Pure Refined Paraffine in the house. Makes a fine floor polish—gives a gloss to starched things and helps clean clothes on wash day.

Write for a neat Paraffine Paper Pad to keep sad irons from sticking.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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Moving After Forty Centuries.

QUITELY recently, among the ruins of the Valley of the Queens, in Egypt, Mr. Schiapparelli, the well-known archaeologist, unearthed intact the tomb of the engineer Kha, architect of the mighty buildings at Thebes, and his



wife Mirit. The tomb contained two huge sarcophagi, with a mummy in each, and a multitude of objects for domestic use, including household furniture, household goods, etc. The whole collection was removed to the museum at Turin.

Snake Farming in Australia.

SNAKE farming, while not an attractive occupation, is, nevertheless, a lucrative one, and has more than one votary in the Australian archipelago. For years it has been carried on by an individual who, though disclaiming all knowledge of the snake-charming art, seems to have an extensive knowledge of the reptiles and their habits. In addition to the snakes, he rears large numbers of frogs and toads, partly as food for the reptiles and partly for scientific purposes. The snakes are captured in the bush. The hunter employs a couple of forked sticks as a means of capture. With one the reptile is pinned to the ground by any part of its body, after which it is fixed by the neck and thus rendered perfectly harmless. With one finger and thumb, the captor grasps the head at the sides of the jaws. The snake is then dropped, tail first, into a sugar bag.

The snake farmer regularly supplies the Sydney board of health with the most venomous of the Australian reptiles, the tiger and diamond-back species. These are used in preparing "snake antides." Their venom is obtained by a process called "milking." This is a most interesting process. Before milking time the snakes are fed. A watch glass, covered with the finest gutta percha, is put into the cage, which excites the reptile. It bites viciously at the gutta percha, leaving tiny drops of poison on the prepared glass. Numerous vicious specimens are kept at the health offices at Sydney to be "milked," and when they are worn out they are sent back to the farm to recuperate. When the snakes become useless for scientific purposes they are sent to taxidermists or to zoological gardens. There is always an open market for rare specimens, as high as thirty dollars being paid for a single snake.

On the farm the snakes are kept in bags or boxes covered at the top with fine wire netting. At the bottom of each receptacle is a little straw or a few old rags. The venom that is obtained from the snakes is understood to be of great value, as the quantity is very limited and rarely weighs more than few grains. It seldom loses any of its poisonous qualities and has to be handled with the greatest care.

NOT NOW, BUT SOON.

Soon will ye little busy bee,
Ye little honey-bringer,
Improve each shining hour in glee,
By using of his stinger.

THE FRAGRANT ONION.

"Why, Mary," said Mrs. Sniffem, "you have been eating onions."

"Sure, ma'am," replied Mary, "an' Oi nivver know'd yez wer a moind reader."



A Gillette Safety Razor

That Fits in Your Waistcoat Pocket

A GREAT welcome has been given our New Pocket Edition—men everywhere are talking about it—thousands of them are buying it.

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The man who does not use the GILLETTE probably has no conception of its tremendous vogue or the enthusiasm of its users.

If you were to put down the names of the fifty leading Americans in public and private life the majority of them would be GILLETTE users.

It is the policy of the GILLETTE Company never to use testimonials, nor to print the names of its cus-

tomers. Yet they could arrange a list of GILLETTE patrons that would read like "Who's Who in America"—beside some world-famous names and a few crowned heads in other countries.

We mention these facts merely to show that it is not economy alone, but convenience, that counts most with the men who use the GILLETTE. They respect it as a remarkable invention. It meets a world-old necessity in a new and better way.

The pocket-case is made in gold, silver or gun metal. Plain polished or richly engraved. Handle and blade box each triple silver-plated or 14K. gold-plated—the blades are fine. Prices, \$5 to \$7.50, on sale everywhere.

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Set down all the good things you would like to find in a Shaving Stick. Then sum them up by buying WILLIAMS'.

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Bread made from NAPOLEON FLOUR is ALWAYS a success—and Napoleon Flour contains a higher percentage of nutriment than other flour thus making it an ideal food.

Napoleon Flour is milled by a special process. No expense and no trouble is too great to produce the finest quality possible.

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Judge flour economy by how many loaves of bread it makes per sack or barrel—and what kind of bread—rather than entirely by the price.

Every progressive housekeeper who is looking for the best should use NAPOLEON FLOUR ONCE. One baking is all that is needed to prove its superiority.

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However, if your dealer does not carry it in stock, ask him to write, or write yourself, to the nearest Distributor mentioned below:

The Jacob Theobald Flour Co., Cleveland, O.
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 Point Pleasant Grocery Co., Point Pleasant, W. Va.
 McLane, Swift & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
 Bay City Grocer Co., Bay City, Mich.
 The Smart & Fox Co., Saginaw, Mich.
 Ragon Brothers, Evansville, Ind.
 The E. H. Frechting Co., Hamilton, O.
 J. C. Smith & Wallace Company, Newark, N. J.
 Burr Bros., Rockford, Ill.
 Clegg Bros., Youngstown, O.
 Scudders-Gale-Wearen Co., Cairo, Ill.
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